THE MUNSON MAIL.

Vol. 5, No. 28 | MUNSON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1916 | G. C. DUNCAN, PUBLISHER

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. G. M. GIBSON, M. D. C. M.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
PROVINCIAL CORONER
MUNSON, - - ALBERTA

A. J. LAWRENCE, B. A. L. L. B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
Money to loan Insurance
Munson - - Alberta

J. H. MacINTYRE
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Drumheller - Alberta

WATCHMAKER
G. A. RICHARDSON
Watchmaker and Optician
Will be at Dr. Gibson's Drug Store Tuesday of each week.

List your sales with the
HIGHLAND AUCTIONEER
P. BATSON
Delia - - Alberta

Before making dates, see the
MUNSON AUCTIONEER
W. H. DALY
Munson - - Alberta

DENTISTRY
DR. W. A. PIPER
Will visit
Delia on the 24th to 26th and Craigmyle 27th to 29th of each month
Head Office, Drumheller, 1st. ten days of each month until further notice.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Advertising under the head of Wanted, Lost Found, Help Wanted, 10 cents per line first insertion. 5 cents per line each time afterward. Count 6 words in the line. Minimum charge 25c
All For Sale, Strays and Estrays Ads. same rate per line. Minimum charge 50c for 1st and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

All ads in this column must be accompanied by cash

Wanted

APPRENTICE WANTED—Boy to learn the printing trade. Apply at the Mail Office.

PRINTER WANTED—Compositor with two or three years experience. Apply at once to the Mail, Munson, Alta.

For Sale

FOR SALE—Brood mare 5 yrs old wt, 1350 lbs, well broke and sound, with or without foal. Also 2-yr. old gelding. Time until Jan. 1, 1917. L. A. Fetz, Delia.

FOR SALE—One D. C. and several S. C. white leghorn cockerels W. F. White, Munson.

SHEEP FOR SALE—100 head of sheep consisting of 70 ewes and balance lambs, mostly shropshires. Price $6 per head straight through. Apply to S. J. Curtis, Rowley Sta., Alberta.

FOR SALE—A few S. C. Pure Bred White Leghorn cockerels. $1.00 each if taken at once. W. S. Turner, Munson. 26-27-p

FOR SALE—One grade Shorthorn Bull, 3 yrs. old. Apply to N. Beaudet, Munson, Alta. 27-29-p

FOR SALE—Ford Runabout in good running order. Apply to T. R. Hughes, Munson. 27-tf

Estrays

ESTRAY—On the premises of D. Marshall, Craigmyle, S. 25-30 17 W 4th, 1 bay gelding, white face, three white feet, wt. about 750 lbs., branded ℄ on right shoulder.

Notice of Annual Meeting

A meeting of the shareholders of the Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., will be held in the Methodist Church on Saturday, Sept. 23rd, at 2.30 o'clock p. m. for the transaction of general business. A representative of the Company will be present at the meeting. All those who are interested are urged to be present.

How to prevent Fires

Keep waste paper, packing material and rubbish cleaned up.

Make frequent personal inspections from a fire standpoint.

Have all smoke-pipes and chimneys inspected and properly repaired beore starting fires for the winter.

Be careful about the use of matches. Provide safe receptacles for them both before and after use.

Feel your personal responsibility as to possible loss of life and property by fire and act accordingly.

WHY NOT
Keep your money at Home?
and trade at the
Munson Meat Mkt.

Just received a consignment consisting of a full line of meats.

Empire bacon. ... ... per lb.	$.30
Premium hams.....	.30
Bologne	.15
Pork Sausage	.18
Leg of Pork (fresh).....	.24
Pork loins	.25
Swift's Baked Veal Loaf.....	.25
Swift's Luncheon Ham	.20
Cooked Shoulder	.25
T-Bone Steak	.22
Round Steak	.20
Roasts	.18
Kippered Herring 2 lbs. for	.25
Boiled ham	.35
Pea meal Back Bacon.....	.35

We Guarantee these Prices unless prices in meet advance.

Wm. CARPENTER, Prop.
Munson - Alberta

YOUR WATCH NEEDS OILING
You oil your farm machinery every time you use it, why not give your faithful watch a good cleaning and oiling by an expert watchmaker
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
H. B. MOORE
Jeweller and Optician
Drumheller - Alta.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader was live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—must reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—6488.

PATRIOTIC FUND

Receipts from South Alberta Constituences

Constituency	Amount Alloted	For the year Sept 1, 1915 to Aug. 31, 1916
Arcadia	$ 3,500	$ 4,658.65
Bow Valley	1,500	3,021 26
Calgary	90,000	103,590.99
Cardston	5.000	3,083.22
Claresholm	2,500	2,720.00
Cochrane	3,500	3,884.35
Coronation	3,500	3,810.85
Didsbury	4,500	8,995.49
Gleichen	4,000	5,239.27
Hand Hills	3,000	3,870.31
High River	4,000	7,139.96
Innisfail	3,500	2,954.22
Little Bow	3,500	3,606.25
Lethbridge	12,000	30,000.00
Macleod	3,000	3,000.00
Medicine Hat and Redcliff	17,5000	13,255.93
Nanton	3,000	2,390.50
Okotoks	3,500	7,481.30
Olds	3,500	4,018.25
Pincher Creek	3,500	2,532.40
Red Deer	7,500	10,000.00
Rocky Mount'n	3,500	21.550.59
Stettler	4,500	6,182 20
Taber	4,000	8,001.71
Warner	1,500	1,734.93
		267,022.57
Provincial Government Employees		54,164.10
Staff of University of Alberta		3,249.10
Personal Contributions		588.10
		$325,023.87

WILL RAISE RATES TO $1.50 A YEAR

When the "Mail" began publication over four and a half years ago the subscription rate was placed at $1.50 a year, but a large number of our readers who had been getting other weeklies for $1.00 in older districts were not in favor of paying a higher rate. In 1914 the "Mail" was reduced to $1.00 if paid in advance. Since the out break of the war the prices of news print, inks, type, ink rollers and printers supplies of all kinds have raised at an alarming rate and are still raising, and the "Mail," like many other weeklies, has found it necessary to raise the subscription rate to $1.50 a year.

We trust therefore that our subscribers will appreciate the causes that have brought about the $1.50 rate which goes into effect October 15th. All those wishing to take advantage of the dollar rate will do well to send in their renewal on or before that date.

WHAT WE HEAR

That Prohibition is making a clean sweep, British Columbia having gone dry by a good majority last week.

That the wheat yield of Canada is now estimated at 168,811,000 bushels, less than half of last year.

That stock hogs are being bought up by eager buyers owing to so much feed grain in the country.

That the road between Munson and Morrin will be some speedway when the grade gets packed down from a little more travel.

That the miners of the New Castle and A. B. C. mines at Drumheller are out on a strike.

That the roads are getting in fine condition again and a large number of cars were out on the road Sunday—and one is still out on the road.

That Munson responded to the Dominion War Loan with several thousand dollars.

ADVERTISE IN THE "MAIL"---IT PAYS

RED CROSS NOTES

Donations wanted for Ogden Convalescent Soldiers Home

"One gentle word that I may speak
Or one kind loving deed,
May, though a trifle poor and weak,
Prove like a tiny seed;
And who can tell what good may spring
From such a tiny little thing?"

What a wonderful place this old world would be if we could each one form the habit of doing the little things that count. What could count for more good now than a few minutes each day on work for our wounded soldier laddies? The newspapers tell us of great activity on the firing line. We know that means crowded hospitals and a great demand for Red Cross Supplies.

At the last meeting of the Guild it was decided to send an Autumn shipment to the Ogden Convalescent Home. We would be glad to receive vegetables, fruit and pickles any time during the first week in October. As there are a large number of returned soldiers there at all times great quantities of supplies are used. Bring your donations to the Red Cross Cross rooms. Let us all help to make this undertaking a splendid success.

The Red Cross Sewing Guild acknowledge with pleasure the following donations: 1 doz. knitted washcloths from White Star School; 10 knitted washcloths from Miss McArthur; 1 hospital gown from Mrs. Frith; 1 doz. triangular bandages and 2 suits of pyjamas from Mrs. McDermid; 21 triangular bandages and 15 triangular bandages folded from the Methodist Ladies Aid.

Wesley Adsett writes from England

Following are a few extracts from a letter received by C. Adsett from his brother, Wesley:

Dear Brother:

I received your welome letter a couple of days aso and was glad to hear from you. I got three other letters also.

You said to tell you something about the country, well there is a big change to Alberta, but Alberta is the place yet. The country looks pretty nice over here, big oaks and green grass, and high hedges and stone fences along the roads. There is an old Castle of William the Conqueror not far from here. A lot of it has fallen down and the ivy creeps all over it, but you can still see the big gateway, and get a good idea how it used to look.

The train runs right past the camp, there is a siding here. It looks funny to the West, the train is a little thing, one car has about 4 or 6 doors along the side; they are divided into 4 or 6 rooms just high enough for a man to stand up in them (a six footer I mean) a seat on each side, room for about 8 men to sit down, and the steps runs the length of the car. The freight cars here are just like wagons, they just hold six to eight tons. I helped to unload a car of beef the other day. We loaded it on the Canadian transport wagons that had come from Canada.

The fields look fine along the road, orchards and gardens all along. We have had a little rain about every day since we came here but it is fine now. The country is old fashioned, the people all use the carts and work with one or two horses, the wagons are the old two wheeled carts for one horse. You can see them out haying with a one horse mower and some with a scythe, and a wooden hand rake to bunch it with, a cart to haul it up to the stable where they stack it then put a thatched roof on it. The women do the raking and help to stack, it seems to take them a long time to do very much.

The roads run any old place all over the country sign posts up to tell where you are at. They are doing some harvesting over here now, they cut with a cradle and small binder. They use horses on their binder two on the pole and one in front, and it takes a man to lead the horses, a man to ride the binder, a man to follow on behind to see that it works all right, then they have four men to stook to a 4-foot binder. It's lots of fun to watch them.

Well I guess I will close for this time, hoping I will see you all again from

Your loving brother,
Wesley

Ford's New Tractor

In a recent issue of the "Motor Age" an article appears on the widely heralded Ford Tractor from the new factory of Henry Ford a Son, Dearborn, Mich., which made its debut at the annual farm tractor demonstration at Freemont, Neb., a few weeks ago. There were three of the Henry Ford tractors at the demonstration, one operating on gasoline, ... one on alcohol and one on kerosene. This is the first public appearance of the tractor from the Dearborn plant and the fact that Ford, father and son were responsible for it made it an object of special interest. The tractors are not on the market as yet, nor will they be until sometime next year. The models on exhibition seemed to have no difficulty in doing their stunts in the plowing demonstration —all the machines dug in and finished up their task in a steady and business like way that was par with those of the novice in tractordom. Ford's idea in bringing out the tractor, was to produce a machine of comparatively small capacity – 2 mould-board plows, of as small weight as compatible with strength and wearing qualities, as simple as possible and at as low a price as possible, the same features that have made his passenger cars a success. That the designer has succeded would appear from the fact that while the exact selling price cannot be announced as yet, it is in the neighborhood of $300.00 in the United States.

The best way to get along in this world is to take things easy. If you are disappointed, laugh it off and resolve to enjoy yourself in spite of an occasional streak of hard luck. Hard luck soon tires of pursuing a jolly disposition.

The Prairie & Okanagan Realty Co.
Limited
VERNON, B. C.
THE MEN WHO TRADE THE EARTH
Owing to our extensive advertising and our branch offices all over America, we are in a position to handle your property and guarantee quick results.
We have a large list of B. C. Fruit Land, Ranch Land and City Property to exchange for Prairie Land. If you have any property for sale or exchange call in and see us, we solicit your business.
A branch of the above firm will be opened up at Munson in the office that was originally used by the Crown Lumber Co., by
H. L. Imerson - Munson

Ford
New Prices Aug. 1, 1916
Runabout - $475
Touring Car - 495
F. O. B. Ford, Ont.
HUGH SKINNER, Dealer
Munson : - : Alberta

THE
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
Capital Paid Up - - - -	$11,800,000
Reserve Funds - - - -	$13,236,000
Total Assets - - - -	$234,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED
We advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain
Special attention given to Farmers' Sale Notes and money advanced
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention
H. W. HUTCHINGS, Manager - Munson Branch

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE **LIFE** COMPANY
AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1890
Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

Wet and Dry Periods Come Alternately

And Have Been Doing So For Three Thousand Years

Among the more notable investigations of the climate of past centuries are those by Professor Huntington, and his conclusions are based on historical records in Europe, archaeological investigation in Central America, and on the tree growth as indicated by the rings of old trees, especially the Sequoia of California. The curves showing probable rainfall, which he has obtained from these various sources, show a fairly satisfactory agreement through the past 3,000 years, and indicate that the weather conditions throughout this long span of human history have been pulsatory in character, periods of wet years alternating irregularly with periods of relatively dry years.

In the past 100 years there have been exceptionally wet seasons and exceptionally dry seasons, also exceptionally cool summers and exceptionally warm summers. Early in the 19th century there were several exceedingly cool years in Eastern Canada and the United States, notably 1812, 1815 and 1816, and 1812 and 1816 were known as years without a summer.

While the rainfall from April 1st to late in June was in excess of the rainfall of the corresponding period in any year since records have been kept in Toronto, there are three May-July periods and five July-August periods when the rainfall was considerably greater than it was in April, May and June.

The excessive rain was only in Ontario and western Quebec. In eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the fall was about the average, while in Newfoundland the rainfall was comparatively light, and for two months the weather was exceptionally fine and bright. — Sir Robert F. Stupart, director of meteorological service for Canada, in The Agricultural Gazette.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

Whom the Germans Fear.

We already know how the Germans have feared the Highlanders. They have better reason for fearing them today than ever they had. There has been nothing finer done in this war or, I believe, in any war, than the way in which Scotsmen, after four days of unimaginable strain, held and flung back the enormously preponderating numbers of the desperate last German counterattack. It was indeed a contest of the Highlanders, with a gallant handful of South Africans, who, in a hastily made line, met, body to body, and beat back a force of either nine or ten battalions of fresh troops. It is in such things when, after the German artillery had done its worst, their infantry must come in, that, not once, but a score of times here, we have proved ourselves the better men. It is a big thing to say, but there is nothing in all Scottish fighting history of which Scotsmen have more right to be proud they have of this incident at Lougueval. — London Daily News.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

German Idea Must Be Conquered

The word is still under the spell of battle and judgment of results is deferred till the time when the sword on the battlefield shall be definite. Germany has gained provinces, she has added a mill and mines to Prussia since the war began; if she is permitted to hold these conquests, then—if generations of Germany will have reason to believe that the German doctrine is sound and the German idea right and that it is wise to abolish civilization and ignore humanity because it is profitable. It is the German idea, but so long as the German people hold to that idea there can be no peace. There is no longer a present danger of German supremacy in Europe, or in the world, but there will be a future danger if Germany grows forth from the war richer in provinces and power by reason of her brutality, her violence, and her bad faith.—New York Tribune.

To Win the War

Vast as the demands made on the nation are, and vast as the effort they will entail must be, the achievement will not overtax our capacity. The money can be raised, and it is no more than sober fact to say that as the cost of the war grows greater the responsibility of Great Britain as the financial corner-stone of the Alliance is more unmistakably demonstrated. But this at least is certain, that the money is not merely to prosecute the war, but to win the war. The business of the government is to see to it that the material for maintaining and increasing the pressure is constantly forthcoming. The business of the people is to understand behind the Government as one man.—London Daily News.

Sore Eyes **Granulated Eyelids,** Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Valuable Addition To Canada's Wealth

Stefansson Makes Valuable Copper Discoveries in the Arctic Region

The discovery by the Canadian Arctic expedition headed by Vilhjalmur Stefansson of a great field of native copper in the vicinity of Copper Mine River, in the neighborhood of Prince Albert Island, will prove of great value to the business world, says Dr. Chester A. Reeds of the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Reeds believed also that it will afford scientists an opportunity for displaying their ingenuity in finding an outlet from a region that is still unopened in a commercial sense.

The work of the party is expected to prove valuable in determining the direction of winds and the movements of tides in the Polar region. Dr. Reeds said this work might go a long way to prove or disprove the theory that an unknown continent exists in the great unexplored region north of Alaska and west and northwest of Greenland.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly will promptly cure of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

When Will Peace Come?

When will peace come? It will come when Germany is ready for it, and the time is approaching. It will come when Germany has learnt the lesson of the war, when it has found, as every other nation has had to learn, that the voice of Europe cannot be denied with impunity. It will come when Germany is ready to repudiate the persons and the principles that made the war inevitable, when the militarists and the Chauvinists have became a despised and repudiated remnant, when the nation says: "To you we have been blind, and you we have obeyed; to you we have sacrificed all that holds us to life, the lives of our sons and our daughters and our fathers, the ideals and beliefs of our ancestors, and our own better nature. You have brought us wealth and power and the kingdom of this world, and we accepted your offer and your promise, but what have we? For them we have bartered our all, and there is nothing in return but hunger and thirst and loneliness, disease and death, ruin and destitution."—Nineteenth Century.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and therefore prescribed constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The House of Seven Gables

This old house, which is one of the show places of Salem, Mass., and was made famous by Nathanial Hawthorne, overlooks the Harbor, with a view of Marblehead in the distance. The house faces the south. Its east end borders on Turner street, coming down so close to the sidewalk that the picturesque sign over the high door swings just over the heads of the passers by. The steeply sloping roof of the ancient mansion, its sharp pointed gables, its grey weather-beaten clapboards, the faded red of its brick chimneys all attract the attention of those who journey by the house.

The house was built in 1669 by John Turner, a Salem merchant. The third John Turner sold the house in 1782 to Capt. Samuel Ingersoll and Mrs. Ingersoll was a Hawthorne and a cousin to Hawthorne's father. The house is a picturesque, rambling house, and its many gables add interest and quaintness to its composition.

Union of the Churches

There may be no immediate sign of a wider approach, even to the uniting of closer links among the Free Churches, but unless the whole lesson of Christianity has for centuries been misread the ultimate aim must embrace an ideal limited by no distinctions of nationalities or hierarchies. There are dawning signs of the realization of that truth in world overlaid, even in the consideration of so comparatively restricted a problem as the union of the English Free Churches it is necessary that the ultimate purpose should be kept always in view.—London Daily News.

"Have you any secrets in your past?" she asked.

"None to speak of," he replied.

In The Good Old Times

Realize How Well Off You Are In These Later Days

Don't let history lead you astray. The chronicles of past ages were set down by contemporary scribes, who exaggerated the grandeur and opulence of their days.

The renaissance with all its assumptions and pomp, was in many ways a very sorry spectacle.

Squalor, filth and discomfort demeaned the mightiest castle. Rats, vermin, swarms of flies, mosquitoes and worse flourished in the fetid rooms and carried unspeakable infections.

Puddles of sewage lay before aristocratic doorways. Sidewalks were made of deep filth slime and garbage. Streets were unlighted and perilous, except to armed companies.

Leonardo da Vinci could neither cool nor heat his home. There was'nt a chimney-lamp in the house, not a spigot, nor a toilet, nor a stove.

When he made a journey, he rode for days on horseback or jolted over the ruts in a sumptuous but springless coach.

Even the cultured classes were indescribably vulgar in their habits. A farm-hand would resent the table manners of mediaeval exquisites.

The rapturously beautiful women eternalized by tradition, generally disclosed rows of decayed and snaggled teeth when they smiled upon their admirers and fished for choice tidbits with unmentionable fingers, among golden dishes in which nobles served their food.

Dentistry had not been invented. Surgery boasted few resources beyond blood-letting and leeching. Doctors were arrant quacks, and sought cope with the fevers and epidemics which constantly devastated the population.

Property was at the mercy of the greedy lords and exposed to thieving bands. Peaceful whom honest citizens could evoke no redress.

Assassination was an organized craft. Professional bravos openly advertised their services and at a price impersonally stabbed or poisoned any individual whose enemy engaged their offices.

How would you like to trade your self thereto?

Are you still dissatisfied with your circumstances? Do you dare arraign Providence, after the contrast for the ease and comfort, the facilities and conveniences, the liberty and protection that you enjoy in this enlightened country and century?

Looks better now, doesn't it—that neat little flat of yours, with its running water and sanitary plumbing, steam heat, ice, telephone, electric lights, gas range, a trolley out front, a fire department around the corner, health officers watching over your children, a policemen within call, surgeons and physicians five minutes away, and every privilege open to anybody in the land?

Fifteen dollar clerks are far better off on $916 than prime ministers used to be in 1619. Their pay envelopes are magic power. All the money in a hundred-sized Europe won't suffice to purchase the things available to 15 per cent. of a modern community.

You don't appreciate how well off you are—how lucky to find yourself on earth at a time when common sense can possess more than 1sars once in a.

Don't cheat yourself. The world was never a more pleasant place. All the folks born since Adam were thought and wrought, experimented, invented, revolted, sacrificed and suffered for your benefit. Each oppression, to level ranks, to spread learning, to eliminate menaces and handicaps, to universalize opportunity.

If you want more than you have, get it. But first pause to weigh well the worth of what you already possess.

If there is any discontent lurking in your mind, direct it at yourself.

An Innocent Victim

The Original of Squeers Died of a Broken Heart

The grossest injury which Dickens ever inflicted on a fellow being was his too accurate portrait of a convent man in his Squeers. That Yorkshire schoolmasters were, as a rule, cruel and wicked enough is true, but the particular schoolmaster who was recognized and who recognized himself as the original Squeers seems to have been an exception to the rule.

It will be remembered that Dickens and his illustrator travelled together to the north of England for the purpose of collecting material for "Nicholby" and especially for the Dotheboys episode. At Greta Bridge they saw a boarding school known as Bowes academy. The master, William Shaw, received the strangers with much courtesy and did not at once withdraw his eyes from the operation of penmaking during the interview.

Pluz sketched him in the act; Dickens described the act. The personal peculiarities of William Shaw were recognized in Squeers. Shaw became a butt of popular ridicule, lost his pupils and finally died of a broken heart. Yet there is abundant evidence to prove that he was a really excellent and kind-hearted man, who was made to suffer for the misdeeds of his neighbor.—Exchange.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from these pests. A vermifuge that can be depended on is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system, but act as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, enfeebling them and endangering their lives.

"There's one good thing about golf."

"What is it?"

"It's seldom that your wife insists on you taking her to see it played."

Warfare and Insanity

Few Are Crazed By the Battles, According to Statistics

In the early days of the war doleful predictions were heard that modern civilization with its debilitating horrors of modern death dealing devices would drive thousands of soldiers mad. Men taken from peaceful pursuits, whose chief hazard had been in crossing the streets, were suddenly set down in an inferno of explosives, beset with the constant imminence of death in terrible forms, deprived of countless comforts and conveniences, racked in mind night and day for months, and there seemed no question that hundreds of them indeed would break under the unfamiliar and seemingly intolerable strain. But the records do not show it. Statistics thus far prove that these fears were tremendously exaggerated.

Dr. Salmon, who has treated all cases of mental trouble in one of the French armies, says his data, covering the first months of last year, agrees with the reports of German doctors regarding madness among combatants. He finds the cases of insanity caused directly or indirectly by the war in France are quite as few in proportion as those reported in Germany, and offers the figures as refuting the claim of many medical specialists that the Teutonic race has greater nervous resistance than the French or English. The same conclusion is indicated by the British reports. It is doubted whether any appreciable number of soldiers could have broken down mentally would not have done so anyhow, even if they had never left home. Most of the cases suggested previous weaknesses. —From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Prevention and Provision

It is a strange argument, that of the public that preparedness will not prevent war. No more does fire prevention work prevent fires. But it does lessen the liability of fires and reduce the losses from them when they occur. It is the part of wisdom to accept things as they are, forsee the evil that may come and seek to minimize its effects.—New York Evening Sun.

Pat went to a druggist to get an empty bottle and when one that answered his purpose, he asked:

"How much is it worth?"

"Well," said the clerk, "if you want the empty bottle it'll be one cent, but if you have something put in it you can have it for nothing for the bottle."

"Sure, that's fair enough," observed Pat. "Put in a cork."

Montreal, May 29th, '09.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,
Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints, sores, etc.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN.
The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

Talking and Listening

We Grow Wise. Not By Talking, But By What We Hear

Some people talk so much that they never have time to learn anything. This is very hard to say, but we say, but by what we hear, and yet there are not a few men who have learned to talk but have not learned to listen. Wisdom, increasing and widening, is impossible to such men. Their own conversation shuts them out of all the benefits which might come to them from listening to the words of wiser men, and they pay the penalty of their own loquacity in narrowed limits of thought and narrower limits of sympathy.

It is easy for a good talker to talk too much and it is very hard for him to realize that he does talk too much. Usually the man who can talk freely likes to talk, and in the enjoyment of his own eloquence he completely forgets that other people also desire once in a while to say a little. The talker may not mean to be selfish, but he is so whether he means to or not, and he is apt to find himself becoming increasingly unpopular. One of the subtlest compliments you can pay a man or a woman is to be a good listener, and this the talker finds it hard to be.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Canadians Can Serve in British Navy

It is believed that many who wish to do their bit but are lovers of the sea will take advantage of the opportunity to join the Royal Canadian Volunteer reserve for service on imperial ships in the European war. Arrangements covering the last three months have resulted in the plan that men can enlist under the Canadian government for service on British ships, thus obtaining a higher rate of pay.

Officers will be recruited, as only men of the various ship ratings are required. Those with naval experience are given preference but those without previous sea service will be trained at the expense of the Dominion Government.

Woolwich Arsenal

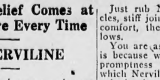
Woolwich Arsenal owes its existence to a Swiss named Schalch. Whilst Borgard was attending an experiment in recasting some brass guns in 1716, an explosion occurred, 17 bystanders being killed. Schalch had foretold the accident, and was then invited by the Board of Ordnance to select a good site in London for casting all the guns required. He chose Woolwich, but would not have considered so exposed a spot had he not been limited to a radius of 12 miles round London. For 60 years Schalch was Superintendent of Foundries, and not a single accident occurred during that time.

It Stops the Twinges of Rheumatism, Limbers the Muscles, Eases the Joints

Amazing Relief Comes at Once -- Cure Every Time

USE NERVILINE

Aching joints and sore muscles are common in rheumatic people. Inflammation is deep in the tissues. You might use a dozen remedies and derive less relief than Nerviline will give you in half an hour.



Nerviline is a pain subduer that words do not altogether describe.

It is fully five times stronger than root remedies, but that it affects the skin differently, its great power of quality—not strikes in deeply, but never burns or blisters.

Just rub Nerviline into sore muscles, stiff joints, and note the glow of comfort, the ease of pain that follows.

You are astonished, delighted; this is because words do not express the promptness and pertinency with which Nerviline cures every ache and pain in the muscles and joints.

Marvellous, you'll say. Natural, we say, because Nerviline is different, stronger, more penetrating, a true pain subduer. Just try it and see if it doesn't cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, strains and sprains.

The large 50c family size bottle is far more economical than the 25c trial size. Get it today. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Seasickness in the Trenches

The breaking of water pipes caused Germans marooned in the trenches to suffer from thirst, but the failure to eat was not due in every case to lack of food, much being stored in underground quarters. A captured Bavarian captain made this statement to a Post-Dispatch correspondent: The constantly bursting shells caused such atmospheric concussions and detonations of the earth that officers and men were sickened and nauseated by the incessant trembling. During three days the Germans were listless and apathetic and took no nourishment.

The rocking of the earth produced by the tremendous explosions was so great that the men actually became seasick in the trenches!

Loss Through Shipping Dirty Grain.

About 40 per cent. of the cleaning removed from grain at the terminal elevators consists of fine seeds capable of passing through a 64/64 screen containing perforations 1-14 inch in diameter. This means that 40,000 bushels of small seed weeds are shipped in Western grain each year on which the grower pays the freight and for which he gets no return. This represents a loss of a quarter of a million dollars which could be obviated if these fine seeds were removed before the grain is shipped. The manufacturers of threshing machines are unanimous in stating that their machines are or may be fitted with screens and operated to separate a large part of the screenings at the time of threshing. The remaining 60 per cent. of the screenings is good feed and it could be retained on the farm would mean a double saving to the grain grower. At least the fine seeds should and could be removed at threshing time.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

The Potato Situation

Appearances indicate that Ontario will have to depend on outside sources for a good deal of its potato supply again this year. Fortunately these outside sources are not likely to fail. The Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, reports that the potato crop promises well in all the Maritime Provinces and that the acreage in the province of Quebec outside of two districts.

An old farmer who had been henpecked by his wife was about to die. His wife felt it her duty to offer him such consolation as she might, and said:

"John, you are about to go, but I will follow you."

"No, Maria," said the old man, weakly, "but so far as I am concerned you needn't be in any blamed hurry about it."

Native chiefs in Central Africa are competing with each other in recruiting native troops to aid the Belgians in their fight against the Germans in East Africa.

Belgians in England

How They Are Serving in the Cause of the Allies

Various newspapers have published statements regarding foreigners resident in England who are said, owing to the war and the call to arms of British citizens, to be trying to usurp the places occupied by the latter in trade and industry. Special and pointed allusion is made to the Belgians, and this may have the effect of misleading the public and creating in England an unjust and dangerous feeling towards them.

During the first months of the war the Belgian authorities organized an intense propaganda in favor of the voluntary enrolment of refuges. Then two laws in 1915 and 1916 called to arms various categories of Belgians, and measures were taken to discover refractory Belgians and place them in the hands of the military authorities. Several thousands of Belgians have left England to join the army, and these constitute a considerable force if it is remembered that the whole colony of Belgian refuges in the United Kingdom—men, women and children, amounts at most to 200,000 persons.

It should also be noted that the majority of Belgian workmen are employed in the munition works, where they are usefully serving the common cause of the allies.

Time Has Tested It.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has been on the market upwards of 50 years, and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada, and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments. It were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

A Strikeless Country

Canada, with a law which makes the mediation process legally effective, has been called a "strikeless country." The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, of 1907, makes the simple process of mediation mandatory. There is nothing in the law to compel adjustment except the findings of the mediators. But the facts brought out by the official inquiry are published broadcast, and except in a few public opinion, thus well informed, will be so actively expressed that the trouble is settled without a strike.—Providence Journal.

"Did you get anything?" whispered the burglar on guard as his pal emerged from the window.

"No. The bloke wot lives here is a lawyer," replied the other in disgust.

"That's hard luck!" said the first. "Did you lose anything?"

The Premier of France considers that his capacity for work has developed since he limited his sleep to five hours per day.

That dull aching, that nausea and distaste for food with which so many begin the day, soon goes when you take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. The root of the trouble is disordered liver, perhaps constipation, and Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief so surely restores both liver and bowels that those complaints become impossible.

"Science Sifting," April 11, 1918, says:—"Providence has given us the brains to devise means to compensate Nature for our ill-treatment of her. . . . The means at hand come from natural sources, and we have them embodied in such splendid combinations as Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. We take this preparation as an example because it is so well balanced in the matter of components and so effective in every direction."

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, nausea, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

Or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co. Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax to be added.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's
Instant Relief

NO DEALINGS WITH THE ENEMY UNTIL THE NEXT GENERATION

SIR GEO. FOSTER'S SPIRITED MESSAGE TO BRITAIN

Urges Strong After-War Measures in Dealing With the Germans And Lays Considerable Stress on the Fact That the Empire And Allies Should Be Favored Before Neutrals

Sir George Foster's speech at Earl Grey's Colonial Institute luncheon made a great impression, especially his strong but entirely unaggressive message to the British Ministers regarding the Empire's attitude towards neutrals, which, of course, for Englishmen and Canadians means in effect the United States.

Sir George spoke of the profound impression made upon him and other overseas representatives by their visits to the battlefronts in Flanders, the naval bases in Britain and the munitions factories in all parts of the kingdom.

"In two years Canada has passed through phases which have chastened and strengthened her heart," he said. "We and you have had something of the feelings of Gethsemane. We can never go back to the days of August, 1914. We shall never be the same again."

He severely chided those who bade us wait till the war was over, especially those—and he met not a few in England — who wished to resume dealings with Germany after the war. Almost paraphrasing Lord Kitchener's last public message, Sir George urged that we must prepare our Empire life entirely of the German taint and do it now.

"I hate no man," he said "not even the Hun, but I have a memory, and I propose to keep it. I am not going to forget what the Huns have done in outrage, pillage, looting, and worst of all, base betrayal of friendship and hospitality for purposes of spying and fortifying for the Fatherland. We have had revealed what the German heart and mentality stands for this generation at least German goods, German men and German partnerships must be rooted out from the pale of the British Empire. (Loud cheers.)

"Give them a good long time to repent, but be sure they do repent. Then they can come and pray to be admitted to the fellowship of decent society."

Sir George's reference to neutrals, which attracted most attention, and coming from Canada's spokesman at the Empire conference must greatly influence the British Ministers, was as follows:

"What of our attitude towards neutral countries? That is a delicate subject. How long is this Empire going to take off its hat and attune its ears to the least whisper that may come as to some disadvantage that will accrue to a neutral country if the Empire dares to be the sole arbiter affairs and choose between the Empire of today and that illimitable Empire of the future if we are true to ourselves?

"Even if it takes off some of your profits from neutral trade, drop the protective practice, sacrifice and call it service. Work for the future and you will have your own reward, and while future generations will rise up and call you blessed.

"These neutral countries are great and strong, but they have not spent an ounce of their blood nor a shilling of their money in the terrible hell of war, which on thousands of miles has dashed against the sons of the Empire, leaving its long trail of fearful consequences for many a generation.

"We may well say to neutral countries in settling this momentous question: 'We have to reconstruct ourselves. We must be allowed to say how to do it. We will not be unreasonable with you, but we must be just to our own.'"

Speaking of closer economic unity for the Empire, Sir George said Englishmen who were still free traders would be jogged out of some of their notions some of these days (laughter), and added: "I am not a free trader, and speaking personally I don't hold that the least hope in the wide world that the Empire can today come together on a basis of free trade.

"It is time for the Empire to consolidate itself with reference to trade, commerce and production, and hamper not one quickly its policy for the future.

"At the Allied Economic Conference in Paris, at which I was a delegate, Britain, with all her power, did not speak for the Empire and could not speak for it. How much stronger the Empire would be if it had its defined policy to let the foreign treaty itself and its units a little more favorably than countries that did not own its title and also to treat its allies on a more favorable basis than neutrals.

"After all I've seen, I am absolutely astounded at the power of the intelligent, effectual organization which supports our battle front. Two years ago none of it existed. Think of 660,000 women on munitions alone. If we wish we can organize for peace and progress just as well as for war and destruction." (Loud cheers.)

Modern War Romantic

Who said that the war and the twentieth century had killed romance? Here is a true story. A wounded officer recognized, one of the voluntary nurses at his hospital a young lady to whom he was once engaged. It was greatly embarrassed, as he was engaged to another girl, who was also a nurse in the same hospital. It so happened, however, that lady No. 2 had fallen in love with a doctor and he with her. Somehow things were straightened out, the officer renewed his old love, and lady No. 2 was set free. So all ended happily.

War Works Some Physical Wonders

Lessons Insanity and Frees Women From Many Neurotic Ailments

An interesting sidelight on President Wilson's remark about "the world going mad" is given in the annual report of Dr. William Graham, of Belfast, one of the most highly reputed Irish alienists, who presents a remarkable picture of the sonic value of sanity. Dr. Graham says:

"The fact is indisputable that insanity, like corns, has lessened during the period of the war.

So far as the future is concerned, Dr. Graham is encouraging. He says that there are solid grounds for the hope that "especially, although not exclusively among women, we shall find a great diminution of those neurotic disorders that formed a part of the mental abnormality of thousands of men who have gone or are preparing to go to the front, who gave all their life been subject to the bondage of unstrained weakness and incapacity or of phychasthenic fears or hypochondriac fancies. The new social regime under which these men are compelled to live can have nothing but the best effects on those subject to its discipline."

Of women the doctor says the war has caused idleness and ennui to lose their hold.

"It has set them free from the besetting temptations which have threatened to stifle their psychic energy, and so far it has contributed to the many heavy gaps in our ranks among the mighty sociological forces which the present world conflict set in motion."

Defining a Deserter

Home Soldiers Who Absent Themselves Equally Culpable With Overseas Men

The impression disseminated as the result of a news item published generally in Canadian papers from Ottawa, that a soldier could not be a deserter until his battalion went abroad is vigorously contradicted at the militia department.

It was stated that such is not the case and that a soldier who absents himself for a sufficient period without leave is a deserter whether his battalion is overseas or at home.

Some misunderstanding also appears to have arisen as regards the power of commanding officers of units to sentence men to jail for being absent without leave. This has been done in the Ottawa military district and other places as well. According to the militia department however, no commanding officer has such power. He may give a soldier 28 days' detention for being absent without leave, but must then report magistrates to try cases of absence without leave.

It was also stated at the militia department that the parents of boys who have enlisted in the expeditionary forces who appear at the last moment and claim their offspring will not be allowed to do so in future.

New Work For Women

Building Aeroplane Engines in a Factory in Scotland

An extremely interesting venture is being launched in Scotland in the shape of a new profession for women. At a place on the west coast of Scotland a factory is to be built where women, the nature of the building of aeroplane engine parts will be undertaken, and when a sufficient number of unskilled women is formed the whole engine will be built in the works. Possibly after the war engines for motors will be part of the work. The venture owes its origin to the fact that many of the directors of a well-known controlled establishment have been so impressed by the work done by skilled women that they are prepared to sink $200,000 in a concern which will be worked entirely by women, and ordinary factory conditions will not prevail. The work will be run in two shifts, night and day, each shift comprising two periods of four hours with breaks for meals, rest and technical instruction. Examinations will be held after the first six months, and on these examinations will depend the money earned. It is probable that the lowest rate will be $5 a week and the highest $1,250 a year. The building will comprise, besides the main workshop and office, messrooms, recreation rooms, music room, library and class rooms for technical instruction.

Just for Fun

He: How about getting married?

She: Getting married — if it's the right girl—should double the life of your years, and cut your gasoline bill in two.—Judge.

Correct Adjective

Judge: You say that the defendant used incendiary language?

Witness: Yes, your honor, he said he'd fire the complainant.

Just the Critter

"We want a mascot for our regiment."

"Take one of the dogs of war."

Brit'ain Makes All Own Rifles

All Machine Guns Also Come From Home Sources

Great Britain is rapidly becoming independent of United States munitions supplies, according to a statement made in the British House of Commons by the Hon. Edward Frederuel Montagu, Minister of Munitions.

"The United States supply of heavy shells has been invaluable to us," said Mr. Montagu, "but, with the increasing home and Canadian supplies, we hope to be able to do without United States shells altogether."

No less than 2,250,000 persons were engaged in the manufacture of munitions in Britain in June, the Minister declared, and this number has been still further increased. Of the total, more than 400,000 were women, he said. He added that 45,000 soldiers had been released from the army to aid in producing shells. The vast total compares with 1,635,000 persons engaged in munitions work before the establishment of the Ministry of which Mr. Montagu heads.

The speaker, whose address made a most favorable impression, not only in the Legislative halls, but with the "man in the street," gave a striking comparison in all departments of the progress of munitions with that existing that before the establishment of the Ministry or prior to the war.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that half of the engineering resources of the country were required for the navy, but that practically every shipyard in Britain would have provided for their own requirements, and be able to devote themselves entirely to the production of her allies in regard to machine guns. Already, he said, she was sending large numbers of guns and instruments to her allies, and in addition was sending to France one-third of the production of shell steel, and transferring to her allies metals necessary for munitions to the amount of $30,000,000 monthly.

The production of heavy shells, said the Minister, was now 94 per cent. greater than it was in 1914. There was now being produced in four days, he declared, as much howitzer munition as was produced during the whole of last year, while there were being turned out every month as many heavy guns as the output in existence when the Ministry of Munitions was formed, and this number would soon be doubled.

The output of machine guns had increased fourteenfold, continued the Minister, and there could be turned out in four weeks as many of these implements as existed at the formation of the Ministry. The output of high explosives was sixty times as great as a year ago, but the amount required was 11,000 to 12,000 times as great as at the beginning of the war. The output of heavy ammunition, however, he declared, very considerably exceeded the expenditure of such ammunition.

One Eye Is Enough For Home Service

Modification in the Regulations for Enlistment in Canada

A man with one eye who otherwise is physically fit may now be enlisted, but only for service in Canada, not overseas.

A modification in the regulations prescribes that anyone who has lost the sight of one eye but whose vision in the remaining eye is normal, providing it is the "shooting" eye, may be accepted.

It is also provided that the loss of one foot or leg by invalided soldiers or those can wear or use an artificial limb will not constitute unfitness for home service in special work nor will the loss of any toe or toes, except the great toe, prevent a man being accepted.

This latter class will be used for clerical positions or other suitable duty. Likewise the loss of one or two fingers, except the thumb or forefingers, is not to act as a barrier. A man with a squint whose eye may be built up to normal by the use of glasses will be given them free.

The modification of the rules will permit many of the ten or twelve thousand men doing guard duty on public works at home to go overseas. They would be replaced by those with the disabilities above mentioned.

Keeping the Boy on the Farm

A Motor Cycle Is a Great Help Towards Making a Boy Contented

The motor cycle is the cheapest means for travel, with more real pleasure and health giving values than any other, when riddin sanity. It is a sure cure for the boy who wants to go to the city. The motor cycle furnishes him the opportunity for frequent visits there and his desire to stay there dies as soon as he sees that the city is not free enough for him. What drives boys to the city is the every present chore time after the real day's work is done. In town his day is over at six, with everything near at hand to entertain him for the balance of the evening. On the farm there are one or two hours' work to do after six. But what do these bother when he has a motor cycle? A little sprint to his neighbor's, or into town, will make him forget he has worked all day, and he will look forward to the next day with pleasure. He will drop in the pool room, card den or saloon. He will spend the money thus saved for gasoline, and how much better off he will be. When it comes to expense, the motor cycle has a horse beaten a thousand ways. It costs only when it is being used. I know from experience, because once I owned a motor cycle, but now have a three-speed motor cycle, and I would not trade it for the best horse and buggy I ever saw. I ride it both winter and summer.

"Telephones are great time-savers, aren't they?"

"Well, that depends upon who calls you up."

Must Defend Empire

Premier Hughes Speaks of Need of Strong British Race

Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, when made a freeman of the City of London, responded to the honor with a nobly patriotic speech. Speaking in a clear, strong voice, master of himself and his audience, Mr. Hughes filled the Guildhall with the glowing images of our glorious destiny." Drawing a fine picture of the city taking Australia to her bosom and giving her equal rights, he passed to his favorite subject, the welding of the British Empire into a great and lasting whole. "In this war," he said, "the Empire has found her soul."

Among the fine phrases of his speech were those in which he referred to the valiant dead and "the helpless women and children." Your duty," he declared, "is to break the British offensive; to prove once more that Germany is invincible, and reduce to despair the relentless enemies of our country so that they will sue for peace on terms honorable and profitable to Germany."

If this speech is authentic, it shows the German Emperor in the role of a conscienceless liar. No man ever labored more sincerely for the peace of the world than Edward Grey in the fateful days of July, 1914. No nation ever entered into war with greater reluctance than Britain did at that time. Had the British people been plotting Germany's destruction they would assuredly have had a greater military strength than that feeringly spoken of as French's "contemptible" little army. Britain's military unpreparedness has already been accepted by historians as a complete rebuttal of the charge that she fought the destruction of Germany.

The events of two years of warfare have proved beyond all possibility of denial that Germany was the plotter. Her stores of war material had been accumulated for offensive warfare. Her great siege guns had been prepared in the years of peace for the frontier fortresses of Belgium and France. By the invasion of those countries, Germany obtained a few days of the opening of hostilities, did place in peril and did horribly ill-treat their helpless women and children. Only for once for a brief period in East Prussia has much of Germany's territory been in the occupation of the Allies, and, save for a small bit of Alsace, no German soil is at this moment held by them.

The Kaiser, having ruthlessly trampled under foot some of the fairest lands in Europe, and scattered their inhabitants to wander as refugees far from their homes, now calls upon the people of Germany to prevent a like tragedy from overtaking the German people. He has sown the wind, and has the hope to escape the whirlwind? He has been deaf to the cry of the oppressed Belgians and Poles—why should he listen? How can he expect pity who has shown none? The war upon which he entered so lightly, convinced of the invincibility of the German military machine and of the industrial organization of Britain, is no longer conducted as he wills. The Allies have patiently labored for two years to create a mightier war machine than that of Germany. They succeeded. They now have more men, more guns, and more ammunition than the Germans, and their will to win is such that the war has now become a test of industrial strength, and the factories of the Allied nations are pressing on to the utmost limit of turning out a far greater number of death-dealing missiles in a given period of time than Germany.

The Kaiser, seeing inevitable defeat where, until recently, he saw victory, has changed his tone and now begins to make excuses, to declare that Germany is the victim of a British plot to bring nothing not to conquer her neighbors' territory, but to guard herself against invasion and dismemberment. The lie is unconvincing. The bold avowal of Maximilian Harden, "we willed the war," does not reproduce Germany's spirit. The German War Lord went forth to conquer with World Power or Downfall emblazoned on his banner. Having failed to achieve world power, does the Kaiser believe that any whining excuse can escape downfall?—Toronto Globe.

Strength of Birds

Birds can eat and digest from ten to thirty times as much food in proportion to their size as men can. A man could eat as much in proportion to his size as a sparrow is able to consume, he would need a whole sheep for dinner, a couple of dozen chickens for breakfast, and six turkeys to keep him going meal. A tree sparrow has been known to eat 700 grass seeds in a day. Relative to his body size, the human is puny as big as an ordinary lunch basket would be to a full-grown man.

The bird's strength is equally amazing. A white-tailed eagle, weighing twelve pounds, with a wing-spread of seven feet, was known to pounce on a pig weighing forty-two pounds, raise it to a height of a hundred feet by the time it was killed, and then carried a distance of half a mile before the pig's owner succeeded in shooting the thief.

An International Incident

A friend just returned from Switzerland says that the atmosphere of some towns there is thick with espionage. In one hotel a Frenchman was seated at a table reading a letter. A German was looking over his shoulder and reading it, too. An Englishman caught the inquisitive Hun in the act and gave him what is called in popular language "a thick ear."

In 1915. How many miles will it go an hour?

In 1916: How many miles will it go on a gallon of gasoline?

NOW ON THE VERGE OF DEFEAT ENEMY TRIES TO MAKE EXCUSES

FEARS INVASION OF HER BORDERS BY THE ALLIES

The Kaiser, Seeing Inevitable Defeat Where, Until Recently, He Saw Nothing But Victory, Would Now Have the World Believe He Is the Victim of a British Plot

The Emperor of Germany, discussing the situation on the western front, recently told the men of his armies along the Somme that Britain had led Germany to believe that the British people were her friends when they were actually plotting Germany's destruction. Now a British offensive was intended to carry fire and destruction to Germany's soil, and into Germany's towns and villages, to the peril and undoing of her helpless women and children. "Your duty," he declared, "is to break the British offensive; to prove once more that Germany is invincible, and reduce to despair the relentless enemies of our country so that they will sue for peace on terms honorable and profitable to Germany."

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A Bavarian Veteran

Fought on Six Fronts and Wrote Home Six Times

The "War Gazette of the Fourth German Army" published six laconic postcards of a Bavarian soldier by the name of Matthias Niedermaier which form an odd and somewhat humorous set of memoirs. The Bavarian left his home two days after the declaration of war. The six cards which are the only news his relatives have received from him since he went to war, contain the following messages: "Belgium, August 15th, 1914—I am well, but it is rather hot around here." "Argonne Forest, France, November 19th, 1914 — Am still well; it is awfully wet in our trenches." "At the front in Galicia, March 21st, 1915—I am still right, but my uniform is full of bugs." "At the front near Riga, September, 1915 — Don't worry about me, I am well. The Russians have only shot off one of my ears." "Sixth, December 25th, 1915—I am getting along nicely. The Serbians are finished." "Constantinople, February 22nd, 1916—Have arrived in the Turkish capital. We now go to Mesopotamia and Armenia."

Black List Dead-Beats

To Expose a Dead-Beat Will Do Him More Good Than Harm

There are dead-beats, but who made them? Nature in some cases and the business methods of business men in others. When a man is found out to be wilfully dishonest by a business man, every other business man in the community should be made cognizant of the fact. If a business man gets "stung" by a dead-beat, he shouldn't be ashamed to tell it, so as to save others from getting in the same boss. To use a dead-beat from a list of customers is not a severe loss, and the business man who wants evidence of the dangers is a public benefactor to others of his kind. To expose a dead-beat in the early days of his dishonesty is the bud, will do him more good than harm. It might force him to be honest when he has on the verge of becoming dishonest, and a man who is honest even by pressure is better than a dishonest man. The man who proves himself wilfully dishonest should be treated by everybody on the quid-nunc principle, and as soon as he learns that he can get nothing till the cash is on the counter, he will soon realize his position in the community. It takes courage and backbone on the part of the business man to say "no" to the oily-tongued dead-beat with the earmarks of honesty, but it will pay to do so. There is credit to be got a common evil to business, and there are people who would buy the moon if they could get it on credit. Blacklisting dead-beats would save a lot of trouble. — From the Durham Chronicle.

America's Valuable Waste

America imports $2,000,000 worth of waste rags annually just to make writing paper. About 1,400,000 tons of flax straw are burned or allowed to go to waste in the States every year, but specialists in the Department of Agriculture declare that it can be used for making paper and fibre board. Already a demand for $1,000,000 worth of flax straw has sprung up. Once it was clear waste. Time was when yellow brass turnings were entirely unsalable. Now they average 12c a pound. Old tinfoil brings 2c a pound, and siphon tops are worth 4c a pound. Bones fetch $25 a ton after everybody's picked 'em. Mr. Arthur D. Little of the United States Chamber of Commerce says: "The waste 150,000,000 tons of wood a year, 1,000,000,000 feet natural gas a day, 1,000,000 tons of flax straw a year." We waste 13,000,000 feet of lumber every year in old fruit parcels by throwing away the stubs. Two girls earn for the Government 100 cents per hour for picking through the waste-paper baskets in the Treasury Department at Washington. Their prize fund was a $10,000 United States gold bond.

Australia's Need of Freight Ships

The Australian Government's purchase of fifteen large steamships in England to be operated by the Commonwealth Line, to carry wheat to Australian wheat to Europe, will not go far towards solving the problem. The steamers have a total carrying capacity of 120,000 tons, but it is doubtful if they can make more than two trips each to Europe before the end of the year, and this will dispose of only 9,000,000 bushels of the huge quantity of the cereal that is awaiting shipment. Australia has almost 100,000,000 bushels of wheat stored in sheds or beginning to pack up, so stacks where storage is unavailable in country railway yards, and the Commonwealth's next wheat harvest is already in sight to further complicate the problem. The Commonwealth Line of steamers is hailed by the Labor party with gratification, for the establishment of a government-owned fleet has long been a plank in its platform.

The Saving Habit

A saving account is a saving grace. It makes for order, temperance, virtue, industry and growth. It shows that we prefer independence to charity, and believe that he is helped best who helps himself.—Buffalo News.

Silk and Serge, A Marked Combination for Autumn

A Different Version of the Coat Dress

The Jacket Effect Always Good

Emphasizing the Vogue of the Cape Collar

A Frock Simulating Seperate Blouse and Skirt

BEFORE the end of the week September will be here, and tho the days may be warm, the minds of progressive women will be thinking of the styles for fall. What will be the nature of the frocks for this season? Is any one particular color to be used? Will skirts be long or short? What materials will be used? are all questions which puzzle the fair sex. The offering on the page today will relieve the minds of many, so far as street dresses are concerned. Silk and serge in combination answers the question about favored materials.

There is scarcely a season when blue is not in favor. The model emphasizing the vogue of the cape collar is made of blue serge and blue satin. A noteworthy feature of the frock is its straight line from shoulder to hem. Other points which stand out are the use of worsted embroidery and the close-fitting collar.

The jacket effect which always stands in favor is cleverly introduced in the dark-green frock. The manner in which the belt is concealed at the sides is a hint to be taken by the woman whose figure will not admit of a defined waist line.

Story Told by British Officer

Wounded Lieutenant Finds Enemy Dugout Furnished Like a Regular Boudoir

A second lieutenant in a Yorkshire battalion, with a shrapnel wound in his right thigh and a machine gun wound in his left leg, tells a story of a German dugout and its occupants. The dugout was in the first line trenches taken by the officer's platoon, and six bombs had been thrown down it. The men then went forward to the next trench, and the officer being hit twice, had to stay behind. The rest of the story may be given in his own words:

"After a bit I wriggled back to that Boche front line into a shallow sap that had been protected by our traverses. I was resting there, when I saw a Boche officer come climbing cautiously up out of that big dugout that we'd put six bombs in. He was a captain. He had a bomb in one hand and a rifle and bayonet in the other; and he was peering first one way and then the other, like a burglar. 'Oh, you beauty!' I thought. And just then he snuggled down against a gap in their parados, near the dugout, and bedded his rifle comfortably for firing at our chaps in his second line. You can bet I was glad I had my rifle and plenty of ammunition. So I got a beautiful bead on this chap and a second later he was—well, where 'Steel Roches go!' I charged my breech again, and no sooner done than my next target bobs up—a lieutenant. I got him while he was looking at his captain. I aimed for his shoulderblades, but the old gun kicked a bit and I got him through the head. Seemed I might as well be in a grouse butt, and nothing less than officers for targets, mind you. Well, to cut it short, two more lieutenants came up from that same dugout, making in all three lieutenants and one captain, and I got 'em all.

"And then a private came up, with never a weapon of any sort in his hands, and the fear of God in his eye. 'You're a Boche,' I thought; 'probably a batman, and you ought to be shot; but you've got nothing in your silly hands.' It was too much like a sitting bird, you know. 'Kamerad!' he began to cry. I shouted at him. He fell just the same as if I'd shot him. I managed to clamber back to that trench and poke the Boche with the butt end of my rifle till he found himself a little and stood up. I meant to see that that blessed dugout for myself. I had to get the Boche's help, but couldn't think how to tell him in German what I wanted. 'Look here, Boshy,' I said, 'ich wille sehn dieser bloomin dugout. Got that?' 'Jawohl, mein Herr,' 'Donner wetter!' and grinned at him to show there was no ill feeling, and he managed to make comprehend.

"I kept him in front, you may be sure; but, if I'd been an old blind beggar he wouldn't have had pluck enough to empty my tin can. The dugout was a bit knocked about by our six bombs; had a set of rough-house look about it. But at the back of the lowest corner there was a sharp turn round to the right, and a door with broken glass panels, taken from a farmhouse, by the look of it.

"Through that we went, down a passage, turned to the left, down four steps, and into a regular boudoir. Dugout! Why, there was Turkey carpet on the floor and beautiful tapestry curtains to the doors. Never saw anything like it. But the luxury of it. There were three cases of beer, very good stuff, too. I had a bottle myself right away. There were about a hundred eggs; two cut hams, pate de foie gras, in little jars, sausages, several boxes of cigars, one case of champagne, a gramophone and lashins of chocolate. There was an electric bell fixed, a small typewriter, and in one of the drawers I found a lot of letters and things from ladies' dresses and a pair of lady's gloves. It was a proper home from home, that. I took a dispatch case, and all the loose papers on the table, and got the batman to help me back again to our sap. I got him through the trench, and carry the dispatch case, while I stuck to my rifle.

"Now, then, Gustave Wilhelm Albrecht von Boche,' I said to him, 'we will assgang as schnell as we can for's own lines, compree?' And he was a little slow in the uptake, as you might say, but tumbled to it after a bit, especially when I donnerwettered him a bit.'

Best Telephone Voices

"The best speakers on the telephone are actresses, and the worst are military officers and policemen," said a telephone operator who deals with thousands of calls every week.

"Soldiers who are accustomed to giving orders, and policemen, too, develop a way of clipping their words. They also have a lot of 'blind spots' on their voices. That is, they let the intonation drop every now and then, so that you have to seize at fragments of words.

"Actresses have rich, musical voices, no matter how low pitched they may sound on the wire. This, with a trained enunciation, makes them ideal telephone talkers. It is quite true, says the London Daily Mail, that Americans are easier to understand than English people because most of them talk slowly with a certain 'sing-song' in their voices.'

Who Was It?

The kindergarten had been studying the wind all week—its power, effects, etc.—and the subject had become pretty well exhausted. To stimulate interest the kindergartener said, in her most enthusiastic manner: "Children, as I came to school today in the trolley car the door opened and something came softly in and kissed me on the cheek. What do you think it was?

And the children joyfully answered, "The conductor!" — Harper's Magazine.

Farming by the Ancients

Something About Agriculturists in Other Ages and Climes

Agriculture is the oldest of arts and of sciences. The valleys of the Nile and of the Euphrates furnish us with our oldest records concerning cultivation, wherever man has lived tillage has eventually developed.

When America was discovered, no written records existed to tell of the "whether, whence or where?" In the southern part of the United States under stage, but southward, in Mexico and Peru, a peculiar civilization had developed. How long they had taken to evolve the strangely socialistic system of land ownership, or how to the influences of any Asiatic culture. They were a people apart from all the rest of the human race, and for all the influence which their system might have dwelt on another planet.

We have reasons to believe that in the development of agriculture Peru followed the usual stages of that art in other countries. First the most primitive farm, which is still practiced in the tropics, was not the permanent cultivation of the land, but a sort of nomadic cultivation. Wood and brush were cut away and burnt, and corn planted, with perhaps a little breaking up of the soil. Tillage was the next stage. In order to use land to secure more than one crop it was necessary that it should be cultivated. This made for more settled habits of life.

The third stage was when tillage agriculture was improved by the application of fertilizing agencies. Irrigation also was resorted to, many ancient peoples showing remarkable engineering skill in the solution of their aquatic problems.

One remarkable fact in connection with agriculture in Peru, as in that in the valleys, where that industry was chiefly centred, most of the agricultural land in a country got under cultivation and is still under cultivation

:: LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

There were voices in the passage outside, and somebody came in to look for a Bradshaw. Lady Ursula made her escape, and, looking about for her brother, found him in the grounds, where he was talking earnestly to his friend Hugo. Fearful lest he should be denouncing Paul afresh to his friend, she went out to the two young men, and Hugo, who seemed glad to escape, left the brother and sister together.

Lord Eastling was not at all anxious for a tete-a-tete with his sister, and would have escaped if he could. But she had him fast.

"Tom," she said, "I've got something very important to tell you."

"You've got something to say, too," he said, rather drily.

"You shall hear me first. I've found out something about Paul."

"So have I," said he quickly.

"But what I've found out is true," said she, carrying out her story. "I've met his mother. He's the son of Sir Morton and Lady Creslow, and he's been obliged to change his name and live for years in America, because of something wrong—forgery, I think it was, that he did, when he was a very, very young man."

"What!" gasped Lord Eastling.

She rushed on with her breathless account—

"Now you see why it is that people are ready to put anything that happens down to him—that they won't understand how sorry he is for what he did those years ago, and that they want to bound him down, to make it impossible for him to hold up his head again? Can you understand, don't you? And oh, Tom, Tom, I'm sure that, now you know the truth, you won't join in the line and cry against a man who is doing his best to live down the past?"

The information thus poured out came so suddenly, so unexpectedly, upon Lord Eastling that at first he could scarcely realise that so much had happened during the short time he had been away in town.

Then his impulse was one of indignation.

"The scoundrel," cried he. "Then he dared to marry you under a name that was not even his own?"

The view of the matter had not occurred to Lady Ursula, and on realising this, she staggered back a step and clasped colour to her face.

"Oh, Tom," she cried hoarsely, "then am I not really his wife?"

He looked at her pale, miserable face, and was exasperated by her staunchness.

"I should have thought," he said sullenly, "that you would have been only too glad to welcome any chance of finding out that you were not tied for life to a rascal."

But a little cry of dismay broke from her lips.

"Do you know what you're saying? Marriage! Do you remember what that means? Oh, no, no. It would be too awful. It's not true. I'm his wife! Oh, I am his wife—really his wife!"

The anguish in her tone was so deep, that shame and disgust left so terrible to bear, that her brother had to admit the truth.

"Yes, you're his wife, worse luck," said he. "The false name makes no difference to that. All the same, it was an infamous trick he played, do such a thing—to marry you like that."

She had recovered a little of her equanimity after the alarm her brother's words had given her.

"What she said, "that is confessed he's sorry, and he's leading a new life."

"Is he?" cut in Lord Eastling, quickly.

She answered with passion.

"Yes, of course. The wretched man who told you stories about him had no right to take up his pen, and set himself up the forgery to me, and it was forgery that you accused him of."

"Forgery was only one of the crimes he committed," said Lord Eastling.

"But if he's reformed——"

"If! That's the point. If—if—" He broke off, and then, as if he could not help it, he said, "I confessed that I thought him the unprincipled man you believe him to be, surely you don't think I should care for him still? That I should degrade myself so far?"

He put his hand on her shoulder.

"I'm sure I hope not," said he.

But he spoke doubtfully, and Lady Ursula, as she watched him go quickly into the house and slowly followed him, felt that she had not succeeded in convincing him.

CHAPTER XVI.

The atmosphere at luncheon was electric, there was no doubt of that. Everybody tried to talk and laugh as usual, and very few of them managed it. For the host and hostess should insignificant figure in the midst of his family and guests, was wearing an expression of such melancholy and anger which they could not help associating with the fact that he was to have the honour of announcing the loss which had taken place under his roof.

Not one word, however, did he utter while luncheon went on; not one glance did he give at any person present. Even the first course he ment was made to leave the table, he looked up, dismissed the servants, and then spoke—himself.

"I am sorry to have something to say which I had hoped would not have to say in any house of mine." The deep, rough tones of the voice they loved so well, principally as a safeguard for foreign women, who often times open an account in their maiden names, and later attempt to withdraw money by giving marriage names, this usually causing much confusion if the woman speaks but broken English.

The thumb prints are also used in the case of an aged person whose signature is "shaky" and with those whose writing is hard to decipher. It is also coming into vogue to use children, because of the fact that children's handwriting changes with maturity, while the thumb markings never do.

Actors Best Officers

They Impress Soldiers With Personality. Says Drill Sergeant

Actors make the best army officers, according to a British drill sergeant, who has had experience in an officer's training corps.

The drill sergeant, quoted in the London Daily Mail, made the statement possible.

"First of all," he said, "they know how to give the word of command, a very important consideration. They are never shy or self-conscious, and they impress the men with their personality. Leave me an educated actor and I will promise you a good officer.

"Schoolmasters make the best non-commissioned officers. Business men have indeed rather difficulties. They are intelligent enough but they are not what you may call adaptable.

A staff officer, speaking on the same subject, said:

"Responsibility for the exercise of imagination and observation, generally speaking, provide first class officers; and distinguished service constantly distinguishes themselves by keen observations. By wise scrutinising the ground to notice any change in the enemy's dispositions and both were Fleet street journalists.

"Natural resources rather than trained intelligence counts on active service and, without this quality to be possessed by men in all professions, it is more often found among journalists, barristers and, of course, engineers, whom I place in a class apart."

The Curse of Germany

The Emperor deceives his people. No "enemy Government," no neutral country, no man of sanity wants the destruction of Germany, but of that brutal, conscienceless, militarist spirit of militarism represented by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince and their bloodthirsty camarilla. The curse of Germany and of the world is the Hohenzollern rule. If the time ever comes when this rule ends, then Germany will enter upon a splendid future of peace and prosperity and the rest of the civilized world will be at rest. Speed the day!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Australian Sheep Dogs

In no place in the world are sheep and cattle dogs more in use than in Australia. The grazing areas are so enormous that it would be impossible to handle the great flocks without dogs, says Our Dumb Animals. The Australian pastoralist could not possibly do without his dogs, and that is the reason that sheep-dog trials are looked upon as something of interest to national importance. Every town has its agricultural show and at all of these sheep-dog trials are one of the most deserved attractions, and the training that the Australian sheep-dog gets is nothing short of miraculous.

Wayward Son: But, dad, you should make allowance for the follies of youth.

Father: Huh! If it wasn't for the allowance you get there'd be less folly.

Sapsleigh: Am I walking too fast for you Miss Ethel?

Miss Bright: Oh, no; you may run if you like.

The Bertillon System Tested by Bankers

American Financial Institutions Take Thumb Prints of Depositors

Bankers in Pittsburg, especially those who cater largely to foreigners, are watching with much interest an experiment being carried on by certain Eastern bankers to facilitate the banks' dealings with foreign depositors. This experiment is the installation of a system of thumb-print taking which has its basis in the well-known theory that exercises of the Bertillon system. In one bank alone, in Philadelphia, there are 1,200 depositors who have accounts and are known by their thumb prints and can draw funds from their deposits simply by presenting the bank officials to compare the whorls on their thumbs with the prints taken and preserved when their accounts were opened. It is claimed that, under this system, it is absolutely impossible for a person to secure from a bank money which does not rightfully belong to him.

The system was originally instituted as an aid to foreigners and for those who cannot write. At one time it was the custom in most banks to refuse deposits unless the would-be depositor could sign his name. Although the Philadelphia innovation such a person can go to a bank and open an account by merely pressing the finger of his right hand lightly on a glass plate covered with specially prepared ink. The impression is transferred to a card and is filed. Two impressions are made, one filed under the name of the depositor and the other under the scientific description of the markings. The latter method is used principally as a safeguard for foreign women, who often-

Study of Geology

Requirements of Boy Scout's Prospector's Proficiency Badge Have Been Revised

The requirements for the Boy Scout's Prospector's Proficiency Badge have been revised to suit Canadian conditions. The changes have been worked out by Mr. R. A. Johnston and Dr. E. M. Kindle, of the Geological Survey of Canada. These men went about the work carefully and thoughtfully and the new rule requirements are bound to meet with the approval of Scoutmaster and scouts. The changes are made interesting in that they provide for a careful study of the principal forms of geology. Most of the clauses have been changed and a number of additions have been made. First of all, the new rules demand that the Scout must show that he has a general acquaintance with the origin of rocks. He is also asked to identify 7 out of 12 common minerals submitted and give their uses. One of the clauses of the old rules read: "He must have a general knowledge of the various periods of the formation of the earth's crust, and which are water-bearing rocks. He must understand stratification, faults, etc."

This is changed to: "He must show that he has a general knowledge of the principal rock structure—stratification; dip, including synclines and anticlines; dike; stock and laccolith." He is asked to name three out of five common rocks submitted and give their uses, if any. Another paragraph in the new rules provides that a Scout must give a short account of the geological formation of his own district. He must collect from this own district, if fossils occur in it, fossils representing not less than four of the following groups or classes: corals, graptolites, crinoids, brachiopods, pelecypods, gasteropods and cephalopods.

Resourceful Canada

Quick Return to Normal Conditions After the War, Is Predicted

Just previous to the war in which it was a factor, Canada was suffering from reaction following western land speculation and over-expansion in costly directions. The times were hard, many were unemployed. But if anything were needed to prove the country's great resources and its vitality it has served the purpose. Canada has furnished an army of 350,000 men, a considerable part of the male adult element of a population small as related to the size of the territory, and has in general maintained her normal by for the defense of the British Empire. But instead of experiencing further depression as the war progressed, Canada is returning to prosperity; its banks have more money than before the war began; its exports and imports have vastly increased, not alone the exports of munitions.

Even the Canadian conditions after two years of war, made at Montreal for the New York publication, Journal of Commerce, are most interesting and satisfying facts. Prefacing with the statement that the economic needs of the war are most strikingly visible and form a wonderful testimony to the resourcefulness and enterprise of the country, the official says that by virtue of its geographical position and the intimate and friendly relations which have always existed between the Dominion and the United States, Canada has been able to draw from the latter a large part of the greatest neutral country to an extent infinitely greater in proportion to her needs, than any other belligerent. While the combined obligations of the Government of Great Britain and France have been with difficulty disposed of in the United States to yield six per cent., those of Canada, one of its possessions, critics have been readily taken at five per cent.

The review estimates that from the beginning of the war and to the end of June, and excluding inconsequential loans floated in Great Britain, the Dominion Government, its provinces and municipalities, have borrowed about $404,000,000, of which $222,000,000 is believed to have been provided by United States investors, the remainder coming from other parts of the Dominion. The fourth crop in four years assisted Canada substantially. The scarcity of agricultural labor due to the withdrawal of so many men for the army was relieved by help from our states. The conclusion of the summary of conditions is that "the subject of financial responsibility and industrial capacity Canada has been able to perform her tasks in the great struggle much more easily and with less disturbance than any other of the belligerent countries, and there is correspondingly reason to expect that her return to normal conditions after the war will be similarly easy."—Buffalo Courier.

England Must Feed Herself

New Slogan to Bring Great Agricultural Revival

One of the effects of the war will be seen in the great revival of agricultural life in England and the United Kingdom. The outbreak of the conflict caught the country in a state dependent on foreign commerce for fourfifths of their food supply, barring only the products of meat and dairy produce. Now it is estimated that 60 and 80 per cent. is produced at home.

The motto of a few years ago, "Back to the land," has given way to the slogan, "England must feed herself." Lord Selborne, the leader of the cause, declares that the attainment of this object is the country's sacred duty, and he empowered to authorize the purchase can do as much for the country as the soldier in the trenches.

A Gift To The Empire

Western Wheat Fields Do Their Bit in the Struggle for Liberty

That the province of Saskatchewan is bearing its full burden of responsibility in the Empire's fight against Prussian militarism has been rendered very evident many times since the outbreak of the war.

The Dominion province has proven that it possesses more than soil fertility for the recruiting officers have found a rich harvest from the farms and towns. Nearly every man that could be spared has donned the King's uniform.

Still there are many who, through force of circumstances, were not able to enlist, but who nevertheless realized their responsibilities. They could not fight themselves, but they would feed the fighters, so they bent their energies towards increasing their acreage under grain. Then came the reports of thousands of Belgians on the verge of starvation through the brutality of the Germans, and the great scheme was launched.

The patriotic scare fund was initiated last fall at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Farmers were asked to pledge the proceeds of one acre as a gift to the Empire for the relief of suffering during the war. The response was generous for 6,740 acres of grain was promised.

It was then realized that the best thing that could be done would be to sell the wheat, as it was of many grades, and use the total proceeds to buy wheat in order that the flour might be of uniform grade. This course was followed, and 80,000 bushels of the best Canadian wheat was purchased and manufactured into 3,000,000 pounds of the best flour obtainable. This huge shipment left Moose Jaw, Sask., on August 9th.

This flour was shipped in 40,000 bags, each containing 80 pounds and inscribed with the emblem of the association and the words: "Saskatchewan Flour milled from No. 1 northern wheat, grown and donated to the Empire by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina, Sask., Canada." Each of the forty cars was decorated with a banner on each side bearing the emblem of the association and the inscription: "This trainload of flour is a gift to the Empire by the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan."

The association is preparing a motion picture film covering the whole transaction, the production of the wheat, the milling and the transportation of the flour. It will include data in regard to the breaking of the soil, various tillage operations, cleaning and picking of the seed, the seeding and the harvesting, threshing, marketing of the grain in open boxes at the elevators, the milling in Kerrel, the milling, the loading of the train, shipment by boat on the Great Lakes, the transportation by rail to Montreal, and, if possible, the presentation by the association's representative to the Governor-General or some member of the Government.

Red Cross Reports

Prairie Provinces Have Been Accomplishing Good Work During the Past Year

The Canadian West, in spite of its scattered population and consequent difficulties in organization and coordination of work, has shown great vigor in its Red Cross activities. The annual report of the Alberta Society in the last financial year were $46,103. Of this, 7,000 was spent for the endowment of hospital beds; $6,677 for medical and surgical supplies, and $4,477 for motor ambulances. In addition, a generous contribution was made to the Ogden Home for convalescent soldiers. The total number of articles handled by the supply department was 332,320, of which the most important items were 14,000 bandages, 77,000 handkerchiefs, and nearly 12,000 socks and 15,000 shirts. Since the first of the year, 14 new branches have been formed.

The last financial report of the Saskatchewan Society shows 56 branches, a number of which have been largely added to since the first of the year. The contributions were $120,116, of which $73,850 was sent to Dominion headquarters in Toronto. The total shipments over the Winnipeg shipping station in the first three months of its existence amounted to 1,600 cases, of a value of $19,772. This will furnish an estimate of the annual turnover.

The Saskatchewan 37 new branches have been formed since January. The last annual statement of receipts shows contributions of $50,006, of which $33,800 was placed to the credit of the general account of the Red Cross, which was spent chiefly on local hospitals. Shipments totalled over 210,000 items.

English Airman Races with Swallow

A thrilling race between an officer of the British Flying Corps in an aeroplane and a swallow caused him to doubt whether their reputed flights of 200 miles an hour was correct.

He was up in the air one day last week when he observed a swallow flying high in front of me," he said. "I resolved to race it speed. I went at full after it, and the swallow also put on full speed. The bird dived; I dived. It went up, I followed. We were at it hammer and tongs for a quarter of an hour, diving, rising, and I could not succeed on it foot by foot. Finally one of the wires on my machine struck the bird and it fell dead. I was sorry, and still selfish thus to take the birds life for sport."

Will Honor First Farmer In Canada

City of Quebec Will Erect Monument to Louis Herbert, Who Arrived in 1617

The first farmer settler in Canada who lived on the produce of the soil was Louis Herbert, an apothecary from Paris, who landed in Quebec in 1617 with his wife and children, and at once started to clear and cultivate the land on what is now the site of the Cathedral of Quebec, of the Seminary and of this part of the Upper Town extending from St. Famille street to the Hotel Dieu. At that time that part of the city was called "Hebert's Farm." With a spade as his only tool, he worked and reworked the land until it was ready to receive seed. He threw in the seed from France, planted apple and rose trees, and, at last, saw undulating in the breeze, the golden ears, the flowers and fruits from his motherland. The third generation of the landing of Louis Hebert is 1917, and a citizens' committee has been formed to erect a monument to the first farmer of the colony.

A Remarkable Cruise

Whales Block Landing in Pacific Ocean

The little 23-ton yacht Mana has arrived safely in an English port after a voyage of 100,000 miles. Belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Scoresby Routledge, the vessel left England more than two years ago on a scientific mission to Eastern Island in the South Pacific.

The last stage of the little vessel's voyage was from San Francisco, which she left five months ago. There were eleven persons on board.

"After leaving San Francisco," Mr. Routledge said, "we came down the Mexican coast. Two hundred miles from land we came upon three islands marked as uninhabited and I decided to land to try and get some meat. But our landing was delayed as the mouth of the cove was occupied by two whales, who were feeding and who refused to move until the tolling bell.

On landing we found a rough shanty, together with a derelict boat and planks, on one of which was evidently marking a grave. In a rift in a cliff we found a sort of cave strewn with bones and bits and pieces and ends of a camp. Nearby was a piece of wood bearing the name "Annie Larsen," which I assume from a shipwrecked sailor who was on the yacht was the name of a vessel engaged in the sealing industry in the neighborhood. There is no doubt that the remote island had been the dumping ground for American revolutionists.

"There were so many turtles that we got tired of feeding on them. It was interesting to see little creatures being regarded by the birds as a kind of floating island and to see gulls preparing themselves on the turtles' backs.

"The Mana visited one small island in the Gulf of Panama where elephantiasis was rampant among the people. The currents in this region were very strong and after we had one sailing ship that had been drifting in circles for 13 months and had been unable to get out. The Panama canal was closed to traffic but the American government allowed the Mana to pass as a vessel of a scientific expedition, to go through.

"Some 50 miles from Jamaica we were surrounded by a great waterspout and afterwards looked like smoke from a naval action. We found that the gulf stream was blowing off. The sea flow had been broken and we saw seas breaking in places where there was known to be no land. Under the circumstances no investigation was possible."

Choking Off a Pro-German

Seriously as every American must resent the conduct of the British Government in seizing 1000 sacks of American mail on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII, bound from New York to Copenhagen, one cannot resist feeling grateful to the English for subjecting Hans Hanson, a hyphenate with an American passport, to severe inconvenience and taking from him his $10,000 roll. During the entire voyage from New York to Kirkwall this man had been rabidly assailing the British Government without let. He carried and President Wilson! His pro-German views were ultra in the extreme. His mouth was at last handed to him when he again reaches Kirkwall, returning to the country for which he has so little respect.

"Johnny Bull," I thank you! If no means exists over here to stop the pro-German chatter of these unneutral chaps as Lagerlof, your assistance is very welcome.

Tighten the blockade as much as you please on that species of cattle! —Julian Chambers, in Brooklyn Eagle.

The Judge's Evidence

"How do you know this handkerchief was yours?" demanded the justice.

"You can see it is of a peculiar make, your worship," replied the witness; "that is the way I know it."

"Are you aware, sir," shouted the justice at Harold's peculiar odor from his pocket, "that there are others like it?"

He indeed I am," replied the questioned one, still more placidly. "I had two stolen!"

Mother: They are going to have an orchestra play the "Meditation from Thais" at Harold's wedding. Won't that be beautiful?

Father: Huh, it seems to me that then the time for meditation will be past.

Boy Scouts Tent Queen

Is Doing a Great Service for the Men at the Front

Most encouraging and cheering news of the Canadian Boy Scouts' Tent at the front is contained in a recent report to Mr. Gerald H. Campbell, provincial secretary, by Capt. A. H. McGreer, who is in charge of the Canadian tent. "The tent continues to be a popular resort for our men," he writes. This report is supplementary to a more detailed account of which the tent was recently furnished Sir Robert Baden-Powell and forwarded for publication in Canada. In his report Capt. McGreer particularly emphasizes the great service rendered by the Boy Scouts of Canada in making it possible for the soldiers to enjoy some recreation during their "off" hours.

The report reads in part as follows: "The tent continues to be a popular resort for our men. There are a great many letters written in it daily; many magazines and papers are read, and the dry canteen is generously patronized. Our institutional and entertainment work has expanded considerably during the last three months. The Boy Scouts of Canada have done a great service for the men at the front, and have rendered valuable assistance in keeping up the spirits of our troops, by making it possible for them to enjoy, during their rest hours, such recreation as the tent and its surroundings provide. In addition to this the men derive considerable benefit from the profits made from our work, as our policy is to spend every cent of profit for the men in the field. We extend our very hearty thanks to the Boy Scouts of Canada for their splendid gift.

He: How did you come out financially with your entertainment for the Old Ladies' Home?

She: The old ladies owe us $50.

Mrs. Yeast: Dear, you were talking in your sleep last night.

Mr. Yeast: Well, I've got to talk sometime, haven't I?

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. *Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.*

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Extermination Of Armenians

The Massacre of Innocents Under Turko-German Auspices

At the beginning of 1915 the Ottoman Armenians numbered more than 2,000,000. By the end of the year, two-thirds of their number had been massacred in their native towns and villages or "deported" to destinations which none but half of them never reached. This gigantic crime was no spontaneous outburst of fanaticism or of race hatred. It was a deliberate attempt, organized from Constantinople and executed with the help of German officers, to realize the "Pan-Turanian idea," in the form of a scheme suggested by a German writer, Dr. Rudolf Kjellen. The scheme involved the "removal" of the Armenian population that separated the Turks in the heart of the Anatolian peninsula from the other Turkish-speaking populations in northwestern Persia and Russian Caucasia. The original "Pan-Turanian idea" is believed to have been extracted from a notable "Conférence a l'Histoire de l'Asie," published twenty-two years ago in Paris by an eminent Franco-Jewish Orientalist, M. Leon Cahun, whose record of the sins and exploits of Jenghiz Khan fired the imagination of Young Turkish fanatics like Dr. Nazim and others. Its practical application has resulted in the massacre of hundreds of thousands of innocent people under Turco-German auspices. In his analysis of Turkish characteristics M. Cahun placed foremost that of blind obedience to orders. When the Turk is told to forget himself he obeys; when he is told to torture and massacre, he tortures and massacres. The sufferings of the Armenians, unparalleled in modern history, should serve to explode the fiction of "the gentle Turk," and to enhance our gratification at the avenging advance of our Russian allies in the Armenia Highlands.—London Times.

Notable Encounter

The Earl of Derby states that "for concentrated fury nothing in the war exceeded the fight our troops had with the Brandenburgers on the Somme front." The fact seems to bear out the prediction of some military observers that the last period of the conflict will be marked by the most vicious fighting on record. The enemy is beginning to recognize, he would seem, that his back is to the wall.—Montreal Gazette.

Bacon

Bacon: Distinct traces of light have been detected in the ocean at depths of more than 3,000 feet by an English oceanographical expedition.

Egbert. Some careless mermaid's gone to bed and forgot to put out the gas probably. — Yonkers Statesman.

"So old Williams is looking for a divorce from his young wife? On what grounds?"

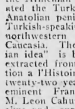
"On the grounds of economy, I guess."

WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

IN BED MOST OF TIME

Her Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Indianapolis, Indiana. — "My health was so poor and my constitution so run down that I could not work. I was thin, pale and weak, weighed but 109 pounds and was in bed most of the time. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and five months later I weighed 130 pounds. I do all the housework and washing for eleven and I can truthfully say Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a godsend to me for I would have been in my grave today but for it. I would tell all women suffering as I was to try your valuable remedy." — Mrs. WM. GREEN, 332 S. Addison Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.



There is hardly a neighborhood in this country, wherein some woman has not found health by using this good old-fashioned root and herb remedy.

If there is anything about which you would like special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

WORN. U. 1122

Why Allies are Invincible

Knitting Together of the Moral Alliance Against German Militarism

It is, in fact, the knitting together of the moral alliance against German militarism which is the great feature of the close of the second year of the war. The resources and the men were always there, to make headway against the German armies, but they could have been got together and utilized only by nations having a great issue and a great moral cause. And these Germany, as if led by an evil genius, has herself furnished to her enemies one after another, they might have been divided. With another, they might have made a separate peace. But when they were clearly shown what they had to fight, they were thrown back upon those springs of moral action and those heroisms of soul which your material-minded militarism can neither understand nor conquer. This is what really makes the Allies invincible. They have now wrested the initiative from the German strategists. Their military prospects seem of the fairest, as they now close upon the German forces from all sides. But as to this, we make no predictions. All that we should venture to say is that an invisible ally has all along fought against Germany, and still presses back. This is the ultimate moral judgment of impartial men. — New York Evening Post.

Facts For Health Seekers To Ponder Over

Nearly every disease can be traced to clogged or inactive stomachs, livers or intestines. Indigestion, biliousness, headaches and insomnia all emanate from this cause. Keep these organs in working order and you'll have continuous good health. No one was ever treated with Dr. Hamilton's Pills and not cured; their record is one of marvellous success. Dr. Hamilton's Pills regulate and strengthen soundly, feel like new after using Dr. Hamilton's Pills—one a dose—25c a box, every druggist.

Women Carry Mail Bags in Berlin

The German capital now has over one thousand female mail carriers and more than a hundred of the wagons and automobiles of the post offices are driven by women.

The number of female employees of the street railways has increased to more than 4,000. About three hundred women have taken the places of the motormen called to the colors, and the remainder are busy acting as conductors, starters, inspectors and clerks. They perform their duties in a satisfactory manner and the public likes the polite and patient "lady conductors" very much.

Relief for the Depressed.—Physical and mental depression usually, have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They revive the digestive process, act beneficially on the liver and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

An Absurdity in Uniform

Some of our men engaged about Canadian house have an unfavorable idea of a German officer who came out to surrender as if on parade, with gloves and cane, and every stitch and spare, whereas, to do them justice, the German prisoners generally looked deplorable. As he passed by his first remark was to demand a certificate as to his gallantry and honor. Our men were so enraged that they incontinently fell upon him and took his gloves and cane and cut all the buttons and badges off his coat. It is the one solitary instance which I have heard where Tommy has had any idea except to feed his prisoners and make pets of them. We have proofs every day, however, of the unpopularity of many of the German officers with their men, who express themselves with some considerable freedom when they are prisoners.—London Times.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Curse of Germany

The Emperor deceives his people. No "enemy Government," no neutral country, no man of sanity desires the destruction of Germany, but of that brutal, conscienceless, wicked spirit of militarism represented by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince and their barbarous advisers. The curse of Germany and of the world is the Hohenzollern rule. If the time ever comes when it can be broken, and many will enter upon a splendid future of peace and prosperity and the rest of the civilized world will be at rest. Speed the day!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Robbie, walking across the fields with father, saw a cow for the first time.

"What is that, father?" he asked.

"That is a cow," was the response.

"And what are those things on her head?"

"Horns," replied his father.

The two walked on. Presently the cow mooed. Robbie was surprised.

"Which horn did she blow, father?" he asked.—New York Times.

Paddy, the hodman, was a new arrival on the job. Having gone to the top of the building and failed to return, the foreman shouted up:

"Come on, Paddy; what's keeping ye?"

"Sure," cried Paddy, "I can't find me way down."

"Well, come down the way ye went up," shouted the foreman.

"Faith, an' I won't," says Paddy, "for I came up head first."

MAGIC BAKING POWDER — READ THE LABEL — NO ALUM

Labor Exchanges

Movement Started to Establish Branches in Western Provinces

A movement was started in Winnipeg this week which, if it materializes, is expected to be of great assistance in regulating the labor market in Western Canada. As set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting held at the Industrial bureau, the objects of the proposed organization are, briefly, to secure legislation in the three prairie provinces that will make it an offence to charge a fee for giving or securing employment for or introducing anyone for the purpose of securing work; and to establish in Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge fully equipped labor exchanges, each province bearing the expense of maintaining its own exchange, and that the city council, Grain Growers' Association, and Trades and Labor Council of each city be invited to appoint two of their number to form a local advisory committee.

It is also proposed that one central office be maintained at Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton, which shall be responsible for all exchanges, and that the superintendence shall be under a commission of six members, one appointed by each of the three governments and one by the Trades and Labor Councils of each province; such commission to have full power to appoint all officers of the local and central exchanges.

The gentlemen present at the meeting were: Thomas Molloy, of the department of labor, Saskatchewan; Ald. H. J. Baillie, Saskatoon; R. J. Daley, assistant publicity commissioner, Alberta; Commissioner W. F. Heal, Moosomin; Frank Kerr, chief relief officer, Winnipeg; Senator Kon. Manitoba immigration commissioner; A. Macnamara, labor department, Manitoba; R. A. Rigg, M.P.P.; A. W. Puttee and J. H. T. Falk.

The labor organizations will take the proposal up in the three provinces, and a general meeting will probably be called some time during the coming winter, when full consideration will be given the question by government and labor representatives of other bodies. — Winnipeg Free Press.

Conquers Asthma. To be relieved from the terrible suffocating due to asthma is a great thing, but to be safe-guarded for the future is even greater. Not only does Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy bring prompt relief, but it introduces a new era of life for the afflicted. Systematic treatment will smoke or burn out the remedy prevents re-attacks and often effects a permanent cure.

Women and the Farm

A Mistake to Think That Women Are Capable of Hard Work

The Weekly Sun, which is published chiefly in the interest of Ontario farmers and their wives, deprecates the many country women do light work in the open. For many of these a share in the farm work would be a benefit.

In answer to an older contributor, the writer says that though many of the women among the early settlers who took their share of farm work and managed their homes and reared their children lived to a good old age, many others broke down under the strain, and died or would ought to have been the prime of life.

There is much truth in this contention. It is a mistake to think that women can bear as heavy burdens and lift as great weights as men can. The plow and the axe are not implements which women should be asked to use.

On the other hand, young women can do much of the lighter work of farm and garden with benefit to their health. The wife and mother who cares for her children and keeps the house has little time for outdoor work, however she may like it. If the farmer were as generous about procuring for his home labor-saving machinery as he is about buying it for his own occupations, country housekeepers would have more leisure than they have now. The old idea that woman is a helpmate for man is the right one. Rivalry and independence is not natural. Men and women were meant to work together, not on different lines of business, in the church and in the state. We should not have needed to war to prove that woman's place is the complement of man's. When it is over there are many who fear that women will insist on entering the places in which they have found employment, however arduous, however dirty. Is there any fear in the case of those who have disabled men to support, the women will doubtless claim the right to earn high wages. But the maiority of women will be only too glad to return to their homes and household duties. One thing may be hoped, and that is that there will be fewer idle, useless lives. The women of women have learned the happiness that comes of service. —Victoria Colonist.

Murphy was in the hospital and had undergone an operation. As he was recovering he remarked to the patient on his right:

"I am thankful that's over."

"Oh!" exclaimed the patient, "at my operation the doctor left the scissors inside and I had to undergo the same again."

The patient on the left remarked that at his operation the sponge had been left and had to be gone over again.

Just as they had finished talking the doctor appeared at the door and asked: "Has anyone seen my hat?" It was then that Murphy fainted.

German War Losses

Casualty List to Date Said to Total Over Four Million

The New York Evening Post recently received from George Von Skal, publicity representative in New York of the German Government, a protest against what he spoke of as the exaggeration of German losses in the war, and an invitation to examine and analyze the official reports, which he believed would show that the total casualties were much below the estimates made by British, French and United States authorities.

The Post accepted the invitation, and after a careful investigation comes to the conclusion that the estimates made by the Allies do not overstate Germany's losses. The method followed by The Post's statistician was simple. The German official list of killed, wounded and missing up to May 13 contains 1,242 pages. It probably included the bulk of the losses up to about a month prior to the date of publication, although in many instances much more than a month appears to have elapsed between the date of the casualty and the recording of the victim's name.

The Post states than an analysis of Mr. von Skal's list showed that the compilers adopted 3,000 names. It was found that pages generally contained from 140 to 370 names, arranged in columns. Frequently the rarely columns were found with but fifteen or twenty names. The fair average for 100 pages, taken at random, and representative of all the different lengths, was 275. Multiplying 1,242 pages by 275 copy now lists up to and including May 13, 12,-482, gave a gross total of 3,432,550 casualties. The 1,074 separate casualty lists were singled out and analyzed. It was found that corrections, which, it stories, are duplications of names previously printed, amounted to 6 per cent. but of this 6 per cent. one-half, or 3 per cent. of the gross total were men previously reported missing or wounded and now reported dead. In other words, but one-half of the corrections made indicated men killed in engagements. The subtraction of the entire 6 per cent. or 205,953 corrections, from the gross total of 3,432,550 casualties reduced the latter to a net total of 3,226,597, which represents the minimum losses to date as figured in the official German lists.

The dead, it is estimated by the same authority, number 780,485, while 274,504 set down as "missing," and either killed or captured, bring the total killed in the entire war to date among the wounded, to considerably over a million.

Germany has done more hard fighting during the past three months on both the eastern and western fronts than in any previous six months of the war. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that Germany's losses to date in killed alone are over a million, and that her total losses in killed and wounded alone have been over at least four millions, of whom perhaps two millions of slightly wounded have returned to the front after recovery. A net loss of two million men who have been killed, captured, or so severely wounded as to be unfit for further service, represents more than a fourth of the men of military age in the German Empire. That is a fearful price to pay for the mad ambitions of the bureaucrats of Berlin.

"Why are you leaving us, Mary? Haven't I treated you right?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am. I have been treated beautifully. But you only keep two servants."

"Well, what of that? You don't find the work too hard, do you?"

"Oh, no, ma'am. But, you see, I've always lived where there were four servants, and I'm afraid I'll lose the account of my fondness for bridge, ma'am."—Boston Transcript.

A soldier whose head and face were heavily swathed in bandages, and who obviously had had a bad time, was being feelingly sympathized with by the solicitous lady.

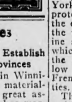
"And were you wounded in the head, my poor fellow?"

"No, ma'am," Tommy replied. "I was wounded in the saddle, but the bandages slipped."—Answers.

PERSONALS.

Well-known Women

Chatham, Ont.—"I was sick for about four years. Got very weak, could not eat to amount to anything. I got very thin and had no strength at all. I was very much discouraged at times—thought I was never going to get better. I could not walk a block without getting all tired-out. I took different medicines but could not get the help I needed. A friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I began to take it with the 'Pleasant Pellets' and by the time I had taken two bottles I was on the road to recovery, and in six months I was entirely well. My appetite came back, I gained flesh. Now I am as strong and healthy as any one could wish to be. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines and I am glad of the opportunity to give testimony in their favor; they have done wonders for me."—Miss ADELIA PARKER, 141 E. King St.



Chatham, Ont.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's medicine with good results. I was weak and run down, lost my appetite and got very thin. I took 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and these two medicines built me up in a very short space of time so that I felt as well as ever. I shall always speak a word in recommended of them; they are good."—Mrs. WM. WEESE, Cor. Taylor & Grand Aves., Walkerville, Ont.

Every woman who has backache, headache, low spirits, sleepless nights, owes it to herself to speedily overcome the trouble before a breakdown causes prostration.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a non-alcoholic remedy that any ailing woman can safely take because it is prepared from roots and herbs with pure glycerine, containing tonic properties.

German War Prisoners Whip British Prisoners

Gordon Highlander Tells of His Treatment

A Gordon Highlander, wounded at the Battle of Mons, described his experience the other day as a prisoner in the hands of the Germans. It was for the English "swine" that the enemy reserved their special cruelties. "Eighty-one of us were taken to another place to work. When we got out at the station the German women, who stood at the side of the road, let the French and Belgian prisoners pass, but they slashed long whips into the eyes of the British prisoners. A Seaforth Highlander had one eye taken out of his face." While they were there typhus broke out, and sixteen out of eighty-one died. Speaking of the way in which the sufferers were neglected by their captors, the speaker said that some of his comrades and himself got hold of pieces of wood and paper and made a fire with the object of supplying the suffering soldiers with hot water.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Valuable Information Re Irrigation

The growing importance of irrigation to the agricultural development of Canada is suggested by a new folder just issued by the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The folder deals with the irrigation enterprises in the neighborhood of Calgary. It is handsomely illustrated and complete with valuable information for the farmer who contemplates irrigating his land free by writing the Publicity Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Calgary, Alberta.

Worms cause restfulness and rob the animal of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

Russia's Trade Future

The operating of an all-year-round port in the south through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles would create a revolution in Russian trade and make Russia less dependent on Germany. Hitherto Russia has suffered a sort of blockade for five months of the year to the great detriment of her trade. After the war there will be new markets for Russia, as Russia will become a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country.—London Chronicle.

Surprising Wilhelm

The British troops, previously despised by William, are now giving his generals a sample of their quality which, if kept up long run, the Bosches will have to turn tail. The superior quality of the British army has got the better of all the Bosche counter-attacks, and the magnificent success of the little British expeditionary group has already made the invader feel the first effect of a military force upon whose increase he had not reckoned. — L'Homme Enchaine, Paris.

The Call To Help Society

President A. Lawrence Lowell in the Yale Review

Never have I been able to understand—and even less than ever in these terrible days, when young men, whose lives are once more bright with hope, sacrifice from a sense of duty their lives, the welfare of those dearest to them, and everything they care for—less than ever can I understand how any man can stand in safety on a hillside and watch from the struggle of life in the plain below without longing to take part therein; how he can be content to remain by without craving to make his mark, however small, on his day and generation. Many a man who would be eager to join a deadly charge if his fellows were leading the way, lacks the sight or imagination to perceive that the warfare of civilization is waged by those who battle-field in hand in the workshop, at the desk, in the laboratory and the library. We have learned in this stress of America that in civilization is the preparedness of young men for the work of the world, not only an ample supply of patterns, tempered and finished to the highest point of perfection. Is this the ideal of a dreamer that cannot be realized; or is it a vision which young men will see and turn to a virile faith?

He's a clever young fellow, is Tomkins, and he's greatly esteemed. On one occasion he was sent by his firm to transact some important business with a magnate. Arriving at the town where the latter lived, Tomkins passed in the railway station to the telegraph office.

A little later the head of the firm received this message:

"Have forgotten name of client. Please wire at once."

He was waiting impatiently in the telegraph office, came this reply:

"Client's name Roberts. Your name Tompkins."

Playing Safe

The Man: If I should ask for your hand—

The Maid: I would refuse.

The Man: You positively would not marry me?

The Maid: Under no circumstances whatever!

The Man: Nothing that might occur would cause you to change your mind? You are absolutely sure?

The Maid: I am absolutely sure.

The Man: Fine! Then we can have the time of our lives being engaged this summer!

Assistant: Do the shoes fit, madam?

Madam: Oh, yes, they fit me perfectly; but they hurt me terrible when I try to walk.—London Opinion.

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The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Mr. Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

Japanese Superstitions

The Japanese have many curious superstitions about animals, the chief of which is that the fox has the supernatural power of foxes. There are numberless shrines, indeed, dedicated to foxes in Japan.

The badger is another animal feared by the superstitious Japanese mind. It is believed to have power to annoy people and to be able to turn into a priest at will.

The crying of weasels and the baying of dogs are considered evil omens, and such insignificant happenings send a shudder over the believers.

In Japan a light-colored mouse in the house is a sign of happiness. If a spider falls from the ceiling in the morning it brings pleasure, but if at night, it is thought to be unlucky. To see a centipede at night means happiness in Japan.—New York Morning Telegraph.

Newspapers and Prophets.

There is hardly a day that does not develop in some line of thought a guide or warning to the young. Who has discovered that the inherited experience of the human race in its social and political life is worthless. If the humdrum newspapers which deal in their ignorant way with life as it is and has been, were to accept all these prophets at their self-valuations this world would be more of a bedlam than it is. — New York World.

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SURE AMELIA-TISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE

No. 23 THE PROPRIETORS

A New Stock of Footwear

has just arrived consisting of a complete line of Fall and Winter Goods. Rubber goods all Guaranteed No. 1 grade. Prices right. Call and see them, it will pay you to let us supply your needs in this line.

A few Bargains in Odd Lines in Leather Footwear

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THE

Munson Mail

Munson - Alta.

. THE LOCAL ROUNDUP .

H. S. Miller spent Sunday with friends in Stettler.

Joe Reed of Morrin was a business visitor in town Tuesday.

The 113th (Kilties) left Calgary Monday night for overseas.

Thresher's lien note books for sale at the Mail office.

Gasoline has taken another drop and is now selling at 35c a gallon.

Harry Lull, blockman for the I. H. C., was in town Monday.

Mrs. Thos. Whyte has been sick for several days.

Farmers, don't forget the Farmers Elevator Meeting on Saturday Sept. 23rd at 2.30 p. m.

Rev. J. G. Rogers visited Stettler this week in connection with the Annual District Meeting.

Mrs. D. A. Oliver spent a few days in Drumheller the first of the week.

The "Guardian" a weekly newspaper published at Lacombe, has suspended publication.

Mrs. L. C. Jackson has been quite ill for several days but is able to be out again.

F. W. Boyle spent a few days with friends in Castor returning Wednesday.

A dance will be held in the Electra Theatre on Thursday evening, Sept. 28th. Everybody come.

For the past week we have been getting some real summer weather and harvesting is well advanced in this district.

R. M. Kennedy has purchased the 100 head of sheep advertised in last week's Mail and will ship them to Calgary.

The Alberta Gazette announces the appointment of William Stephenson Turner as Justice of the Peace.

A very enjoyable dance was held in the Theatre on Thursday last, the music being provided by the Delia Orchestra.

T. Gurren and Geo. Sharpe of Napnee, Ont., are spending a few weeks in the district visiting at the home of Wilkie Sharpe and S. I. Hambly west of town.

Mrs. A. H. Jones received word a few days ago that her brother, Pte. Nelson Labrecque of the 22nd Battalion, Ottawa, had been killed in action. He leaves a wife and eight children to mourn their loss.

The management of the Electra Theatre wishes to announce that there will be no more picture shows until further notice. Arrangements are being made for putting in a new machine when they hope to give their patrons a much better service.

S. D. Carpenter has been confined to his bed for several days from an attack of appendicitus but is improving under the care of Dr. Gibson. "Ike" enlisted some time in the 175th and expects to report at an early date.

A directory census gives Montreal a population of 723,000. And yet two Montreal battalions had to get authority to recruit all over Canada and immediately rushed to Toronto which confesses to something like 450,000.

The last of the series of sermons preached under the head of "New Wine in New Bottles,, will be preaced on Sunday next at 7.30 p. m. The subject will be "Christ and the Modern Man." Special music. The usual mid-week meeting will be held on Wednesday evening from 8 to 9. Your presence is earnestly desired.

The government road gang which has been working north of town for some time, has completed the grading down almost to town and is a very creditable piece of work. This will be good news for the farmers northwest of town who have had to pull through mud holes almost impassible for more than a year or haul their grain to Morrin. The crew is now camped in town and are working west to the river.

Capt. Bob Pearson is reported in today's casualty list among the wounded. He a Calgary man and is well known in the province.

Lt.-Col. C. W. Robinson of the 187th Battalion, accompanied by Mrs. Robinson and the children, motored up from Calgary today and will spend Friday and Saturday in town.

L. J. Hart of Wayne was renewing acquaintances in town Tuesday. He received a letter, a few days ago from his brother-in-law, Frank Sixby, who left Munson two years with the "Fighting Tenth," which says that he is still in good health and they are still keeping the Huns guessing.

Peter Hansen, well known in this locality has opened a general real estate office in Calgary at 208 McLean Block, in connection with A. A. Weston formerly of Olds, and Wm. A. Ines formerly of Pollockville in the Berry Creek country. This should make a strong team and parties desiring to sell or trade can make no mistake in trusting their business to such responsible men.

The newspaper man is blamed for a whole lot of things he can't help such as partiality in mentioning visitors, giving news about some folks and leaving others out, etc. He prints all the news he can find. Some people inform him about such things and others do not. An editor should not be expected to know the names and addresses of all your uncles, aunts and cousins, even if he should see them get on or off the train. Tell us about it. It's news that makes the newspaper, and every man, women and child can be associate editor if they will. Never apologize when you give this bit of information to the editor, for if there lives one so dead that he does not appreciate such favors he is dead, indeed, to every virtue that imparts value to a newspaper.

The "Mail" has just received a shipment of school scribblers, pens, pencils, drawing books, crayons, rulers etc. Also sell typewriter ribbons, carbon paper, fountain pen ink, writing pads, papeteries and envelopes of all kinds

MORRIN NEWS ITEMS

The soldiers of the 175 and 187 Battalions at Calgary have had a two week's extension of time given on their harvest passes.

Pte. Morgan was a Sunday visitor at Rowley.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr and family were visiting with Mrs. Farley last Sunday. Miss Matilda Farley also came over to have a look at the old town.

After a vote of all church adherents at Morrin it was decided that we give over one Sunday service each month to the Golden Grain district. Munson and Sunbeam are also to give up one every fourth Sunday.

MARKET REPORT

Wheat

No 1 Nor	$1.37
No 2 "	1.34
No 3 "	1.29
No 4 "	1.21
No 5 "	1.08
No 6 "	.88
Feed	.68

Red winter wheat 4c under other prices.

Oats—

No 2 C W	.39
Extra No 1 Feed	.36
No 1 Feed	.35

Flax—

No 1 C N W	1.65
No 2 C W	1.56
No 3 C W	1.34

Barley—

No 3	.62
No 4	.58
Feed	.51

Produce—

Butter, No. 1	.23
Eggs, strictly fresh	.27¢
Potatoes	1.00

HARVEST SEASON SPECIALS

Old English Grey Graniteware
Cheaper than Tinware

Binder Whips - 35c each

We have just received a large shipment of select Hickory and Ash Woodenware from Ontario

Everything in

Fork Handles, Eveners, Single and Double Trees
These are the best value we have ever been able to offer you

Threshers Supplies OF ALL KINDS

Oak Tanned Leather Belting Pulley Lagging
Lace Leather etc. Pipe fittings of all kinds
Batteries Grease cups etc. All at the old prices

See our new High Oven Range--Ranges of all kinds at anti-war prices

HATS

We have a large stock of Men's Felt and Straw Hats which have to go. Call and examine them and get our prices. . . .

Leather Gloves

Exceptional values--very large stock to choose from

McConkey & Bowey

Carload of Wood

Will arrive this week and will be delivered anywhere in town for . .

$4.00 PER LOAD

This wood is cut in 12 inch lengths all ready for the stove. ORDER EARLY

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Hardware Specials

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Yellow Jacket Tank Hose	9.00
Standard Tank Hose	7.00

Get our prices on THRESHERS SUPPLIES of all kinds before buying

TO THE DAIRY TRADE

WE SELL

3 Gallon Crock Churns	$1.10
4 " " "	1.25
5 " " "	1.45
6 " " "	1.65
No. 1 Barrel Churn	6.25
" 2 " "	7.25
" 3 " "	8.25

The McLeod Hardware

MUNSON - - ALBERTA

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